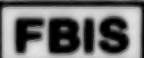


JPRS 77084

31 December 1980

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2338



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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31 December 1980

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2338

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COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING LUSOPHONE MEETING IN LUANDA

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] A meeting of the heads of state of Angola, Cape Verde, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe took place in Luanda, capital of the People's Republic of Angola on 2 December 1980.

Those present at the meeting included:

His Excellency Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, His Excellency Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the MLSTP and president of the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who headed important party and government delegations.

The summit discussed issues of common interest and expressed the need to preserve the ties of solidarity, unity and cohesion forged during the struggle against colonialism and imperialism and in the building of a new society. The participants specifically analyzed the coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau and its implications on the relations between our five countries.

The summit noted that the coup d'etat endangers the survival of the PAIGC as a supra-national party and the implementation of the project of unification between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde; it also drives a blow to the prestige of the liberation struggles of our peoples.

According to the universally recognized principles bearing on relations between states, the summit reaffirmed the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of Guinea-Bissau.

On the basis of the principles which always oriented the activities of our parties and of the sense of brotherhood uniting the peoples of the five countries in the struggle against Portuguese colonialism, the summit decided to send a delegation to Guinea-Bissau.

The summit expressed its conviction that the physical safety of PAIGC assistant secretary general comrade Luis Cabral and respect for his militant past, as well as the safety of other leaders and militants now under detention, will be taken into account and lead to their rapid release.

The summit took place in an atmosphere of friendship and cordiality and agreement was reached on every subject.

At the end of the meeting, PAIGC secretary general Aristides Pereira and the presidents of the FRELIMO and MLSTP parties expressed to the president of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola their appreciation for the warm and brotherly welcome afforded them during their stay in the Angolan capital.

CSO: 4401

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTS MEET IN BUJUMBURA--Bujumbura, 7 Dec (AFP)--According to the Burundi Press Agency President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza of Burundi said on Saturday that the Economic Community of the Countries of the Great Lakes (CEPGL) is gradually asserting itself as a homogenous and viable regional organization. The president said this on the occasion of a banquet he gave in honor of the president of Zaire, Mobutu Sese Seko, and the president of Rwanda, Juvenal Habyarimana, after the solemn opening of the heads of state summit of the CEPGL. President Mobutu said that the member countries of the CEPGL could rightly rejoice at the progress that has been made these past 4 years within the framework of regional economy. He expressed the hope that the CEPGL will progressively intensify its relations with other regional bodies on the African continent in order to create bigger markets capable of stimulating true regional integration. The Zairian head of state drew the attention of his counterparts to the Chadian drama: We must do all in our power to join in the efforts of others to promote peace in the hearts and minds of Chadians and eliminate [words indistinct], violence and vengeance. On the refugee conference due to be held in Geneva in 1981, President Mobutu said he expected the international community to give more support and aid to meet the problem. [Text] [AB071254 Paris AFP in French 1016 GMT 7 Dec 80]

CSO: 4400

HOME TRADE MINISTER DENOUNCES RUMORMONGER

AB051326 Paris AFP in French 0859 GMT 5 Dec 80

[text] Luanda, 5 Dec (AFP)--Over the last few days, the Angolan Government often denied rumors (boatos) to the effect that there are risks of prolonged shortages of food items but it admitted that the country is now facing real supply difficulties.

The minister of home trade, Mr Alberto van Dunen, last week denounced counterrevolutionaries who are claiming that there is a threat of famine. The commission in charge of preparing the first extraordinary congress of the MPLA Workers Party (scheduled to take place from 17 to 23 December) also accused the authorities of certain production, commercial and distribution organizations of refusing to sell to the public under the pretext that their products are being reserved for the congress.

Mr van Dunen was of the opinion that the counterrevolutionaries want to create a climate of tension and instability in the country, under the heading "Combate Aos Boatos." The JORNAL DE ANGOLA recently affirmed that rumors are not a new phenomenon in Angola and that they are spread whenever the country is going through important moments such as the death of President Agostinho Neto or the trial of members of UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola). According to the newspaper, the rumors are usually spread by puppets in the service of imperialism or reactionary foreign organizations. In the present case, however, it is the local reactionaries who are being accused.

The editor of the Portuguese communist newspaper O DIARIO, Mr Miguel Urbano Rodrigues, recently recalled in a conference in Luanda the danger which these rumors represent. He cited the case of Chile where, he said, the coup d'etat against President Salvador Allende had been considerably facilitated by rumors spread by certain local newspapers which thus provoked a hunger scare. The Angolan authorities however admit that the rumormongers, the boateiros, are taking advantage of the real food difficulties being experienced by the country. Drawing up the balance sheet of 5 years of independence on 11 November this year, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself expressed the view that hunger constitutes Angola's second preoccupation after war. He added that food production has remained low, that importation is not adequately planned and that the distribution network and sale are inadequate in many cases. The Angolan authorities admit that certain products like sugar, rice and fish sometimes disappear from the market. These phenomena are the cause of the queues which are sometimes formed in front of the people's shops which serve labor card holders only--in accordance with the principle that those who do not work should not eat--and holders of supply cards which enable one to buy a limited quantity of products.

In a communique published on Wednesday, the minister of agriculture admitted that there are now difficulties in the supply of meat. He attributed them to reduction in production since independence, increased consumption and the South African attacks on the livestock rich regions of southern Angola. He recalled that Angola must now import meat with the following consequences: delays by the suppliers and transporters and lack of refrigerators to stock the meat. However, the minister of home trade expressed his conviction that these difficulties--which he attributed more to deficiencies in the importation and distribution systems than to real shortages--will pass away. According to Mr van Dunen, the best way to counter the rumors of the counterrevolutionaries is to flood the market with products, to send food supplies to all the provinces and to bring to them even that Portuguese wine which, the boateiros affirm, is reserved for the people of Luanda.

CSO: 4400

THREE UNITA MEMBERS RECEIVE DEATH SENTENCES

AB090723 Paris AFP in French 1721 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 8 Dec (AFP)--The death sentence passed on three members of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] raised to 32 the total number of members of Dr Jonas Savimbi's rebel movement who have been sentenced to death since the beginning of the year in Angola.

The people's revolutionary tribunal held its sessions last July in Luanda; in August in Huambo (center of the country), on 4 December in Kuito (center of the country), and lastly on Monday in Lobito (on the Atlantic Coast) and tried a total of 63 counterrevolutionaries.

In addition to cases of death sentences, the tribunal has handed down prison terms to 17 persons ranging from 2 to 24 years and made 13 acquittals since the beginning of the year. It decided to drop the case of a 16-year-old minor and to refer it to a special court. The court of appeal which was founded this year, affirmed all the death sentences and reduced some prison terms.

Last August, it was learned that about 130 rebels from six different networks of the UNITA had been arrested by the end of 1979 or early 1980.

Most of those who have already been tried were accused of being involved, since 1977, in acts of sabotage and bomb attempts on economic facilities including dams, factories, airports or other heavily populated areas (markets, trains, hotels).

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA recently reported that those rebels who have been receiving political and material support from South Africa enjoyed their right to defense as well as public hearings in conformity with universal judicial principles.

CSO: 4400

PAPER HAILS EANES VICTORY IN PORTUGAL'S ELECTION

AB101455 Paris AFP in French 1040 GMT 10 Dec 80

[Text] Luanda, 9 Dec (AFP)--In a front page editorial published on Tuesday the JORNAL DE ANGOLA rejoiced over Gen Ramalho Eanes' victory in last Sunday's presidential election in Portugal. The newspaper was pleased that the Portuguese electorate has once again barred the way to fascism represented, according to it, by the candidate of the Democratic Alliance, Gen Soares Carneiro.

The paper recalled the role which General Carneiro played in the past in Angola and stated that the election of one of the most faithful and enthusiastic servants of colonialism would not have been favorable to the development of the relations between both countries. On the other hand, the paper recalled the meeting between Gen Ramalho Eanes and former Angolan president Agostinho Neto in Bissau in June 1978 which enabled the normalization of relations between the two countries.

The Angolan daily added, however, that the spirit of understanding which should have resulted from this has not yet been achieved. In this connection, the paper criticized those who, in Portugal, have been dreaming of a return to the past and adopting positions and measures which constitute a violation of Angola's dignity and independence. For example, the paper mentioned the support which, it said, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola has received from some responsible political forces in Portugal.

CSO: 4400

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

DPRK MINISTER'S VISIT--Luanda, 5 Dec--The deputy minister of External Economic Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Jun Il Chun, arrived in Luanda yesterday for an official visit. The Korean minister will meet with Angola authorities and discuss questions related to economic relations between Korea and Angola. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 6 Dec 80 p 10]

FISHERY COMPANIES NATIONALIZED--Decrees issued by the Council of Ministers and published in the official gazette announce that the government has sequestered the following fisheries enterprises: Belramar Ltd. (Sopra O Mar) and the Sea Products Cooperative, (SARL), and renamed them Products Processing Company. The enterprises, based on Luanda and Porto Alexandre, have been taken over because their owners have been constantly absent without justification, the decrees said. The decrees added, moreover, that the owners' work permits and concessions had been withdrawn. These sequestered enterprises are now state property. [Text] [LD100314 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0530 GMT 9 Dec 80 EA]

CSO: 4401

MINISTRY EMBARKS ON PILOT LABOR-INTENSIVE PROJECTS

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 27 Nov 80 p 1

[Article by Kwapeng Modikwe]

[Text]

The Ministry of Local Government and Lands has embarked on a pilot project in the Central District to experiment with labour-intensive methods and the use of proper implements for the maintenance of ungazetted roads. It is also the intention of that Ministry to build within district councils, an organisational structure capable of implementing labour based road construction and maintenance techniques.

This was said by the Vice President and Minister of Local Government and Lands Mr Linyeletshe Seretse in Parliament on Tuesday. He was responding to a question from the Member of Parliament for Bobirwa Mr W.G. Moesau. The MP had asked whether the Minister would not by 1981 find it of vital importance to purchase road graders for the district councils, to enable them to be practically responsible for the maintenance of ungazetted roads.

The Vice President said the average price of a small grader is P63,000. This, he further explained, included depreciation, fuel costs, maintenance and

administrative overheads. He also stated that the total operating costs for a grader are according to the Central Transport Organisation P26 per hour. Mr Seretse said, to engage such a grader for 1,500 hours per annum, which is reasonable, would cost P35,000 per year for only one grader.

Furthermore the Minister said, heavy plant mechanics are not available in the country, and spare parts are in short supply also. Because of this shortage he revealed, both Government and private sectors have to rely almost exclusively on expatriate mechanics for their heavy plant.

He further said for the reasons already given it was not therefore advisable to purchase road graders for the district councils because no council workshop is equipped for the maintenance or repairs of heavy plant. On the other hand he said to avoid discouraging district councils too much, they could be allowed to buy tractors with light grading attachments.

Mr Seretse also told Parliament that the upgrading or promotion of the tribal administration staff was the responsibility of their respective staff committees. This time he was answering

a question from Mr G.B. Mosinyi MP for Shoshong. He said before such upgrading and promotions could be effected, such committees must ask for the creation of higher posts and for financial provision to be made at the time of preparing estimates for the next financial year. He also disclosed that the Ministry was processing recommendations from tribal administration staff committees for the upgrading of their staff. Mr Seretse also admitted that in some areas of the country a number of customary court clerks stagnated on TBA 5 for some time.

Also this week Parliament heard that there are no plans to shift the location for the Gamebok Domestication Scheme from Nwatile to Lephaphe as had been asked by the Member of Parliament for Mochudi Mr R.W.S. Ruste.

However Mr M.P.K. Nwako, the Minister of Commerce and Industry said the possibility of locating that scheme at Lephaphe had been considered by his Ministry but it was found that the original location was a better one.

MINING NOW BACKBONE OF NATION'S ECONOMY

Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

While agriculture still affects the largest numbers of Botswana directly, mining now provides the largest source of Botswana's export earnings and Government revenue.

This was stated by the President Dr G.K.J. Masire when he addressed Parliament yesterday during the opening of the First Meeting of the Second Session of the Fourth Parliament.

He said it had been the strategy of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) since independence to pre-invest the earnings from mining projects to diversify the economy and spread the benefits of development throughout Botswana.

"Diamonds are the most important single sources of export earning and provide over one third of Government revenue, and will become even more important when the Jwaneng Mine is opened in 1982," said Dr Masire.

The P230 million being invested at Jwaneng is bringing substantial benefits already, in the form of construction employment and local purchases by DEBSWANA and its contractors and Customs revenue.

The new diamond sorting building now under construction in Gaborone he said, will provide facilities for the sorting and valuing of our diamonds effectively, said President Masire.

Furthermore, a diamond cutting plant is being established in Gaborone to further spread the local benefit from this national resource. Exploration for more diamonds is continuing, MPs were told.

"I may this year, a second financial restructuring was completed for the BCL copper-nickel project at Sekibe-Phikwe. While the mine is now very sound technically, the company continues to have major financial problems due to earlier technical difficulties, the burden of large amounts of debt financing, and the continued weakness of metal markets," Dr Masire told Parliament.

Dr Masire said it is a credit to the mine management and its labour force that the BCL mine has performed so well under such adverse circumstances.

He said BCL remains the largest single employer in Botswana other than the Government, and is an important national project.

President Masire added that just as the Government was attempting to diversify the economy outside of mining, so, too, are "we trying to diversify our mineral production."

He disclosed that Botswana has major coal resources, and we are confident that current prospecting activities will soon result in proposals from the private sector for significant coal-mining production for export.

In addition, exploration continues for a variety of other minerals, carried out by several large private firms, bilateral aid teams, and our own department of Geological Survey.

Turning to Commerce and Industry, President Masire said Government efforts towards the promotion of commerce and industry are taking place over many fronts.

BRIEFS

MPs LEAVE FOR CHINA--Four Members of Parliament and two Government officers leave for China on Friday November 21 for a three week study tour at the invitation of the Chinese Association of Friendship. The trip, led by the member of Parliament for Ramotswa, Mr O.G.M. Oteng included Mr Dingaan Dichaba MP for Lobatse Barolong, Mr G.W. Mosweu MP for Bobirwa, and Mr Salapito MP for Okavango, Mr K.M. Motsepe of External Affairs and Mr C.K. Mokhele, Clerk Assistant who accompanies the delegation as its Secretary. Whilst in China, the delegation will hold discussions with other politicians and top Government officials on number of issues of common interest such as Agriculture, light industry, health, and many others. The Secretary of the delegation, Mr Mokhele said in an interview that the delegation will spend most of the time studying Arable and Stock farmings and rural development with particular interest on co-operative organisation and management. The Members of Parliament will also hold non-formal talks with Chinese public on cultural issues. The delegation is expected back home around December 15. [Text] (Gaborone DAILY NEWS in English 18 Nov 80 p 3)

CSO: 4420

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

LEGISLATIVE ELECTIONS RESULTS--The candidates on the sole ballot established by the PAIGC, the sole party, received 93 percent of the votes cast during the Sunday 7 December legislative elections in Cape Verde. According to the official results published on Wednesday, one voter out of four stayed away from the polls. It was the first election of this type to be held in the archipelago since independence in 1975. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Dec 80 p 7]

CSO: 4400

CUBAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION'S VISIT ENDS

Conakry HOROYA HEMDO in French 9-15 Nov 80 pp 43-44

[Interview with Roberto Garrido, head of the Cuban delegation in Conakry, date not given, by Alhassane Tangué Bah]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Cuban Communist Party led by Roberto Garrido, chief of the African section of the department of foreign relations of the Central Committee and comprising Jorge Gomez, high official from the directorate of revolutionary orientation of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party visited our country from 28 October to 3 November 1980.

This visit, a genuine expression of the excellent relations of friendship and co-operation existing between the Guinean and Cuban peoples, their parties, governments and leaders President Sekou Toure and Commandant Fidel Castro for 20 years, offered the opportunity for the Cuban delegation to get in touch with mass organizations and visit a number of projects in the economic field. Before leaving our country on Monday 3 November, the head of the delegation, Roberto Garrido, was interviewed by our reporter Alhassane Tangué Bah.

[Question] What was the aim of your visit to the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea?

[Answer] The principal objective of our visit is to broaden the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, the 20th anniversary of which was recently celebrated.

These good relations have been reinforced during the course of the years. It should also be stressed that whenever conditions have required it, we have exchanged delegations at the party, government, and mass organization level. This has contributed toward reinforcing the ties of militant solidarity between our two nations.

[Question] How do you view future relations between Guinea and Cuba?

[Answer] We have taken advantage of the fruitful discussions with Comrade Daman-tang Camara, permanent secretary of the BPN [National Political Bureau] and president of the People's National Assembly to inform him of the importance accorded

by the Cuban Communist Party to the presence of a Guinean delegation to its second congress which will soon take place. This congress will be a vital event in the life of our people, and the participation of the party-state of Guinea is awaited in Cuba with great interest.

[Question] Do you have a message for the people of Guinea and its leaders, President Ahmed Sekou Toure?

[Answer] During our talks with the permanent secretary of the BPN, we asked him to give, in the name of our people and our party a message of brotherly greetings to the people of Guinea, its party-state and its beloved leader President Ahmed Sekou Toure. Once again, we renew this brotherly greeting, to which we would like to add our sincere appreciation for the hospitality extended to our delegation.

CSO: 4400

GUINEA

BRIEFS

USSR DELEGATION--Conakry, 4 Dec--A Soviet delegation headed by the vice president of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Balla Yaskuliev, arrived yesterday in this capital for an official visit at the invitation of Guinean authorities. During the stay of this delegation, important issues bearing on relations between the two countries will be discussed. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 5 Dec 80 p 10]

FIDA RURAL DEVELOPMENT LOAN--Rome, 11 Dec (AFP)--The International Fund for Agricultural Development (FIDA) has granted a loan of \$12.5 million to Guinea for the development of the rural areas in Siguiri district on the left bank of the Niger River. The agreement was signed on Wednesday in Rome by the deputy governor of the Central Bank, Mr Mahamed L. Toure, and the chairman of FIDA, Mr Abdelmuhsin el Sudeary. Some 6,000 families will be interested by this increased agricultural production project. The annual incomes of these families are expected to be increased from \$225 to \$650. [AB111715 Paris AFP in French 0623 GMT 11 Dec 80 AB]

CSO: 4400

FRENCH NEWSMAN CONSIDERS COUNTRY'S THEORY, REALITY

Paris LE MONDE in French 2, 3, 4 Dec 80

[2 December 1980, pp 1, 6]

[Article by Jean-Pierre Langellier: "Mozambique: Words and Deeds"]

[Excerpts] Of Slogans and Common Sense

Maputo--The faces of 14 newsmen decorate the entrance hall of the Ministry of Information. These photos, the sign says, bring to the people's attention the "elements involved with the fascist-colonial organizations." Publicly shown for 2 years, these faces disappeared during the month of November.

This Mao-style denunciation is akin to exorcism. Following independence in June 1975, aides of the colonial regime were legion within the administration. There were no summary trials nor bloody reprisals. The hemorrhage of Portuguese cadres was such that the revolution needed everyone's contribution. In the case of the less guilty ones, the regime used more subtle methods. They admitted their sins during public confessions. Humiliation and contrition were their punishment. However, there were others who paid a heavier price. "No man will discover his errors because he was kept within four walls," Samora Machel repeats. To punish, yes, but on condition of improving as well. The revolution must assume its educational vocation without faintheartedness. Thence the existence of "reeducation centers." Foreign newsmen have been able to visit one of them, near Chicomo. These are isolated camps without barbed wire or observation towers, and practically without guards: located in the middle of the jungle, any escape attempt would be doomed to failure.

Those undergoing the process of "reeducation" are estimated to number, in the absence of any official data, approximately 10,000 in about 10 centers. This figure does not include Jehovah's Witnesses--eternal enemies of any state--persecuted by the present government as they used to be under the former regime. Those who did not abjure their faith are apparently still under detention.

Detainees acknowledge that they are well fed and decently treated. Their sufferings are mostly psychological and moral. Visiting one of the centers in November 1979, Machel had promised that detainees could meet their families. Several months

later, the press reported such meetings and the presidential decision was hailed as a clemency measure. Therefore, one must conclude that in general, families ignore the whereabouts of the detainees for a long time. An added torment is the fact that the latter themselves are not informed of the duration of their "reeducation" period, for the simple reason that they have not been formally sentenced. Camp authorities will not release them until such time as they exhibit indubitable signs of good political health to the officials' satisfaction.

Undoubtedly, most of the detainees are petty criminals who only stay in the centers for a short period of time. However, they, too, run the risk of being "forgotten" by the authorities. Additionally, internment in the camps is the result of an uncertain procedure. A simple denunciation by a base group of the FRELIMO seems to be sufficient motive. Such methods invite arbitrary procedures and even commo settlements of accounts. One thing is certain: the prospect of a stay in a "re-education" center particularly frightens the man in the street.

Nevertheless, it is in his name that Mozambican justice is acting. Former colonial courts have been replaced by the "people's tribunals" where professional magistrates sit together with judges elected by the party. In the hierarchical order, the former play an increasingly important part. The latter are laymen, and often illiterate.

Defense lawyers belong to the past. FRELIMO believes that the suppression of the defense system is a "revolutionary victory." However, most observers believe that in practice if not in theory, human rights are less disregarded in Mozambique than in many other African countries. This may well be, but is it possible to stint on some universal principles?

The Power of the Church Is Broken

On a Sunday morning in Maputo, in the white cathedral across the street from the City Hall adorned with a giant poster of Samora Machel, the solitary voice of the priest booms in an almost empty sanctuary. No more than about a hundred faithful--half of them black--are present for the mass. The formerly omnipotent Catholic Church is the main loser of the revolution. Before independence, Mozambique numbered more than 2 million Christians. In 1980, only a few thousand dare practice their religion. The province of Cabo Delgado--one of the most Christianized--one cathedral and one chapel remain open. In most of the smaller cities, churches are closed and abandoned.

Unambiguously, FRELIMO has broken this rival power, too strong to be tolerated, too compromised to be forgiven. In the eyes of the regime, the church does not constitute an important worry and is no longer the target of diatribes. It has lost its temporal function, preserving only its religious mission, which is itself moribund.

In orthodox Marxist fashion, the party is in command, both in government and in the army. Its leading role is periodically reaffirmed. The strongly centralized supreme power belongs to a narrow circle.

No Power Outside the Party

The activities of the state and those of the party are more and more clearly demarcated. In this context, two FRELIMO veterans, Marcelino dos Santos and Jorge

Rebello, left the government last April to devote themselves exclusively to the party. The leading nucleus presents an aspect of unblemished unity. Discussions--often heated, it is said--do not surface in the open. Outside the party, protests are naturally not tolerated. Governing circles do not trust popular spontaneity. At the base, 300,000 Mozambicans participate in the "vigilante" groups. They are the antennae through which the political police takes the pulse of the country.

A year ago, Machel declared war against the "extreme left," a source of confusion. He exalted certain revolutionary virtues: the sense of discipline, a good appearance, respect for officials. Not everyone, he decreed, could be called "comrade" indiscriminately. In factories, workers' control, no matter how legitimate, should not encroach on the directors' power of decision. It is not advisable, Machel continued, that an official "should stand in line for bread or meat" (he meant: like everybody else): a not necessarily popular speech. In contrast to all other "Marxist-Leninist" parties, will FRELIMO be able to guard against turning into a privileged caste, a hindrance to and negation of socialism? For Aquino de Braganca, a Mozambican university don, such a risk does not exist, because FRELIMO possesses antidotes: "It practices self-criticism and preaches permanent controversy within the state." The regime's formalism encourages sometimes singular ceremonies: in September, Machel awarded ranks and medals to a group of about 20 leaders, some of whom were recently promoted to superior rank and did not boast--no offense meant--of a long military career.

That day, the army of the FRELIMO became a regular force. Machel received the rank and the staff marshal. On a continent that has known the likes of Bokassa and Amin Dada, was this a fitting initiative? In a resolution, the Central Committee honored Machel as "a statesman, strategist, victorious commandant, magnanimous revolutionary of exemplary political and moral behavior." School children sing the praises of "Papa Samora." The personality cult is not too far away.

Beyond the Slogans

To avoid the pitfalls of bureaucracy, the regime has a number of trump cards. Its cadres are often very young and always enthusiastic. Beyond the slogans and the illusory formulas--the "dictatorship of the proletariat," in this largely peasant society, constitutes the best example--the leaders show proof of pragmatism. They admit their errors and proclaim their readiness to correct them. They seem aware of regional disparities and the distortions introduced by history, colonization and the armed struggle. A Mozambican intellectual predicts that "we shall need many decades to build the Mozambican nation." But which other African country inherited at independence a population 90 percent illiterate? This was barely 5 years ago.

Mozambique has exorcised many a demon. Racism? It is almost imperceptible. One minister in three is white--as are most of the higher officials--but no one seems to take offense at this. Undoubtedly, contradictions abound in the regime. Women's rights are exalted, but the 10 members of the permanent political committee are all men. Every Sunday morning, workers attend a course of political education. In the evening, they go to the movies to see Catherine Deneuve or "Apocalypse Now." In Tete, a small provincial town, we relived, with Jacques Tati, the laughter of "Les Vacances de M. Hulot."

]3 December 1980 p 7]

[Excerpts] Maputo--The young Mozambican Revolution--as so many others before it--has the appetite of an ogre. To consolidate its foundations, while at the same time preserving its "purity," it must constantly defeat a Satan, be it only in symbolic fashion. Through the periodic fustigation of the "internal enemy," the government identifies in, and attributes to this anonymous and collective being the weaknesses and failures of the revolution. This is as good a method as any to clear away the dross secreted by "socialism on the march." No relaxation of tensions is admitted, because the "internal enemy" has penetrated everything. It is true that the enemies of the revolution do not only haunt the president's harangues or the hallways of the ministries. They are truly present in the jungle, a few kilometers from Maputo.

Armed Rebellion

Anglo-Portuguese colonial disputes left Mozambique with a tortuous profile. South of the Zambeze, the country narrows: only a 2-hour ride from the port of Beira to the border of Zimbabwe. Militarily, there is no doubt: this is the territory's weak link. The rebels of the National Resistance of Mozambique (RNM) thus have chosen it as the field of confrontation. A particularly vulnerable choice target is offered them: the Beira-Maputo road, the country's vital artery and the only road link between the south and the center. To the east, immense forests dotted with swamps end up at the foot of the border mountains. Would it be possible to find a terrain better suited to guerrilla warfare?

Despite the absence of military communiques, the situation can be evaluated rather precisely. A first certainty: over a 300-km span, between the Save River and Chimoio, the road can only be traveled under the protection of the army. "It took us a day and a half," recounts a witness, "to travel this dangerous portion of the road. According to an officer who was escorting us, the rebels unleash, on the average, one attack a day against the road."

In recent months, many foreign companies have lost a number of trucks. The warning has been heeded. Trucks belonging to the Portuguese company which manages the Cahora Bassa dam now make a long detour via the Transvaal and Salisbury. A diplomat sums it up: "The Maputo-Beira road is morally cut off."

The RNM claims it was formed in November 1976 at a meeting of former FRELIMO commanders hostile to the victorious Marxist line. To buttress its credibility, the RNM carefully tended its nationalist legitimacy. It did not hesitate to cull it from the best sources by claiming itself the political heir of Eduardo Mondlane, the founder of the FRELIMO who was murdered in 1969.

Pretoria's Support

Some of the RNM founders are genuine refugees from the FRELIMO: Andre Matade, Andre Matsagai--killed during a skirmish--Afonso Jacomo, its present leader. But the movement has mostly included in its ranks the former allies of the colonial regime:

agents of the PIDE--the Portuguese political police--mercenaries reconverted into instructors, fugitives from various "anti-terrorist" organizations (commandos, special groups, etc.). The RNM owes its survival mainly to the support provided by South Africa, white Rhodesia and certain Portuguese business circles. Near Umtali, in the eastern part of Rhodesia, there was a lot of Portuguese spoken in small bars no more than a year ago. In Salisbury, the RNM maintained a post office box, transferred today to Caseais, a fashionable suburb of Lisbon. Its radio station, the Voice of Free Africa, used to broadcast from Rhodesia. It is now located in South Africa. Following the independence of Zimbabwe, the RNM accused "Smith's agents" of having "betrayed" it by stinting on their military support. This was a reproach under the guise of an acknowledgment....

Robert Mugabe's electoral victory naturally modified the balance of power. The rebels lost their "sanctuaries" beyond the border. These misfortunes have seemingly compelled the RNM to rethink its strategy. The insurgents have restricted their field of operation and are now limiting their attacks to targets that are economically important as well as difficult to protect, such as the railroad or the Maputo-Beira road.

No Risk of Destabilization

How many are there? According to the most modest estimates, at least one thousand. As months go by, their methods have become more brutal. The December 1978 massacre of bus passengers had remained an isolated case. Drivers of destroyed trucks mostly escaped with their lives. Today, the rebels are wounding, maiming, killing civilians. What separates subversion from highway robbery? RNM fighters do not lack for funds. Thanks to the millions of escudos taken away by the colonizers at the time of independence, they had a genuine war chest.

The conversion of the currency, on the drawing boards for a long time under the utmost secrecy, took place in June and was notably aimed at ruining the rebels. The exercise turned out to be partly useless. To the authorities' despair, the escudo remains valid currency in many jungle villages where the peasants were unable to exchange their money within the prescribed period of time. Most importantly, the rebels succeeded in intercepting a truck loaded with brand-new bills: enough pocket money for a number of years. They don't seem to be starving and demonstrate this by destroying an entire load of dried fish or by letting rot a herd of goats they had just killed.

The army claimed two important victories: the first in November 1979 in the Gorongosa National Park and last June in Sitatonga.

Despite its rebuffs, the RNM continues its attacks on the Beira-Maputo road. A train was attacked at the beginning of October. The railroad was useless for a 2-week period. The province of Manica has become the heart of the abcess of dissidence. To finish off the rebels, Machel and Mugabe are now coordinating their military operations. The two allies remain very discreet about their agreement. It reportedly includes unhampered border crossings for "hot pursuit" operations.

Battle of the Waves

How about South Africa? Maputo accuses this country--albeit in rather vague terms--of sheltering the Maf broadcasting station and of training dissidents in a camp in Northern Transvaal. South African logistical support is reportedly constituted mainly by parachute arms and munitions. The RNM cannot "destabilize" the Mozambican regime. Time is against it and Pretoria knows that. Moreover, rebel activities do not always serve South African interests. An example: over the course of many weeks, the RNM systematically destroyed the insulators of the high tension line connecting Cahora Bassa to the Transvaal and bringing electricity to the Johannesburg area. Production of power was cut in half. In the middle of a particularly rigorous winter, this decrease was not to the South Africans' liking.

The RNM will not surrender from one day to the next. A Mozambican newsmen say: "The rebels will inconvenience us for another 2 or 3 years. Some of them have infiltrated the northern provinces. They are receiving support from Malawi, which is thus playing with fire." The two camps are also engaged in a "battle of the waves." They explain their goals and trade copious insults. Both the government and the RNM punctuate their propaganda with the same PRELIMO slogan: "The struggle continues." One may well ask: "For how long?"

[4 December 1980 p 5]

Reconcile Marxism and Growth

[Excerpts] Cahora Bassa--The site is grandiose. Cahora Bassa, the world's sixth-largest dam, is a symbol, both a witness of former servitude and a promise of greatness. Born at the end of an era and the beginning of another, this is where the contradictions present in Mozambique meet.

Built by the Portuguese for the South Africans, this dam, before 1975, represented the most extreme colonial exploitation. The PRELIMO fighters, who hated it, unsuccessfully tried to destroy it. Today, the electricity from Cahora Bassa--one of the least expensive in the world--brings little profit to Mozambique, which only receives some income from transit rights. Its 2,000 megawatts, 98 percent of which are sold to South Africa, power the Apollo sub-station near Pretoria. Around the year 2000, once the capital is reimbursed, Cahora Bassa will finally become national property.

Even if the Mozambicans are not entirely reconciled with their dam--mutterers an official: "We have inherited a monster"--they have "recovered" it to serve their economic ambitions. And justly so: the forthcoming construction of the northern plant (Cahora II) will be a key to industrialization. The river has become navigable. The retaining lake, which extends over 250 kms, offers huge irrigation possibilities.

Cahora Bassa, then, is not only a formidable power plant, but the "open sesame" of a brilliant future, the tidings of the Mozambicans' "great dream." Maputo has visions of grandeur. The regime gave itself no more than 10 years to conquer underdevelopment.

Everything, Right Away

To prod the energies, shake off the burdens, mobilize a people which has just emerged from "colonial darkness," it is naturally useful to set exalted goals, so long as wishful thinking is not confused with reality. Thus, Mozambican leaders, in the eyes of their partners, often seem to want everything, and right away: install color television in Maputo before the electrification of the country, produce bananas on a par with Panama in 10 years, cultivate without delay 400,000 hectares of cotton and, against all notion of prudence, ship by air 200,000 vines.

The variety of needs, as well as their urgency, no doubt explains these wild wishes. When financial support is offered, ministries are reluctant to set any priorities. Isn't it true that everything is indispensable? Maputo never pronounces the word "assistance," which has horrible neo-colonial connotations. "We do not ask assistance from anyone," Machel likes to repeat, when no project can emerge--and this is well known to foreign businessmen--without turnkey financing. In Maputo, national pride is ever-present; there is a clear distinction between words and deeds.

Daily reality is less intoxicating than official speeches. In the "city of concrete," as well as in the poorer suburbs, lines form in front of stores from dawn until evening. The same is true of the provinces: in Tete, store windows only exhibit some rare articles: notebooks, flashlights, cookies. Scarcity has affected all basic products, and especially food items. In most of the hotels, breakfast does not include either butter or coffee.

Toward Rationing

Lines have become a social phenomenon. In an attempt to combat them--but without any hope of putting an end to them--the government is preparing to institute a system of rationing in large cities such as Maputo, Beira and Nampula for items of first necessity: cereals, flour, meat, fish, sugar.

A large variety of consumer goods remain inaccessible for the man in the street. The purpose of a pair of slacks consumes one-fifth of a young worker's salary. Foreign residents, armed with foreign currencies, frequent supermarkets in Swaziland or South Africa. In order to stimulate agricultural and industrial production, the government has increased the prices of certain products which had been frozen since independence. However legitimate, this measure fueled inflation. Despite rising prices, Maputo nevertheless remains, according to a study conducted by a U.S. magazine, in fifth place among the "cheapest" capitals of the world, at least for a foreigner passing through....

Every day, 200 new arrivals, most of them from rural areas, converge to Maputo. Few among them can afford to pay individual rent. This urban influx aggravates unemployment. "Green belts" devoted to agriculture will receive the unemployed young and petty criminals. Prostitution has practically disappeared.

All sectors of the economy suffer from two main evils: lack of qualified technicians and scarcity of spare parts. Everywhere, a large number of machines have been standing useless for a long time. In 1975, taxi drivers left with their cars. Five years later, there are only 2 or 3 left, impossible to find. The burden of the

Rhodesian conflict came to aggravate the heavy consequences of a botched decolonization. This last chapter, at least, is now closed.

Failure of the People's Stores

The most audacious initiative concerned the "people's stores." To avoid a financial debacle and preserve thousands of jobs, the government had found it necessary after independence to reappropriate all properties abandoned by their Portuguese owners: houses, restaurants, beauty parlors, garages, etc. This was a vast domain, given the fact that grocery stores were largely owned by the lower-class whites (only 80 Africans were in business for themselves in 1975). Thus were born some 200 "people's stores" which were supposed to sell food and clothing. This nationalization of the retail business was a fiasco. Employees who had risen to the status of managers did not have the vaguest idea of how to conduct business.

Even more serious, the stores turned into nests of corruption. The government has therefore undertaken the "denationalization" of these "people's stores." They are being transferred either to consumers' cooperatives or sold to private entrepreneurs. In Maputo, 70 stores have already changed hands. Candidates to purchase them are legion. There are more than 500 buyers for 27 clothing stores which were reputed, it is true, to turn appreciable profits. The same happened with bakeries. The lucky few were not always the highest bidders: the government wisely took into account the competence of the applicants.

In transferring the ownership of these "people's stores," did the revolution betray Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy? Machel forcefully maintains it did not. Insisting on the continuity of his policies, Machel points out that the third FRELIMO congress in February 1977 had already stressed the importance of private enterprise. This is not a case, therefore, of renouncing any doctrine, but rather of having learned from failure. It is true, however, that individual initiative and the profit motive have become legitimate again, and this is no mean change. At the same time, bureaucracy will be thinned out. Certain industrial enterprises will no longer be required to channel their orders abroad and export their products through the state "purchasing departments." The wage policy now being drawn will actually introduce cash awards. The ENCCIA tea plantation workers, for example, will be the beneficiaries of a "bonus" system.

Priority to Agriculture

It is true that agriculture, which employs 9 out of 10 Mozambicans, needs to be stimulated. The government has granted it priority in its budget. Mozambique is far from having solved its food problems. Only tea and sugar production are rising, while cotton, hated by the peasants in colonial times as "forced labor," is going through an acute crisis. The government has undertaken to regroup the peasants in "communal villages" on a voluntary basis. There are about 1,000 such villages. However, the collectivization of agriculture is limited. Plots of family-owned land represent an area 10 times vaster than "state farms."

Should "state farms" be multiplied? Could marketing cooperatives be tolerated? Will collectivization of agriculture be "heavy" or "light"? These issues continue to fuel the debate among the leaders. They reflect as much internal ideological choices as external influences affecting Mozambique for the past 5 years.

[5 December 1980 p 5]

[Excerpts] Alignment Without Servility

Maputo--"Mozambique will never be a satellite nation," an offended official growls. Is this a profession of faith or an exorcism? Machel is surely not the kind of political animal that can be kept on a leash. He likes to repeat that "We are Mozambicans before anything else." Indeed, the nationalist fervor of the FRELIMO leaders seems unimpeachable. Professor Aquino de Braganca says: "As long as Samora is in charge of this country, we have nothing to fear. Mozambican Marxism is endogenous. It was born in the jungle, not in the country of Lenin. The October revolution never reached us. We shall never agree to any kind of tutelage. We discuss and deal with our communist partners in East Europe on an equal footing. Moreover, we reject the notion that any concept of socialist orientation could be imposed on us." In sum, Mozambique cannot become a new Bulgaria.

However, these ticklish protestations of independence are coupled with the intense desire to be acknowledged as members of--and admitted into--the socialist family. Over a period of many months, officials in Maputo are multiplying acts of allegiance to Moscow. The chief of state happily stresses the common ideology between his regime and its "natural allies." Of course, he acknowledges humbly that Mozambique has not made the same progress on the road to socialism; however, there is only a difference in degree, not in nature.

"Imperialism Is Encircling Us"

This feeling of belonging to the communist "church" sometimes expresses itself in manichean speeches with messianic overtones. Machel likes to stress the obsessional character of his struggle: "Imperialism continues to encircle us." Both the Soviet Union and Cuba are harvesting the fruits of the material support given FRELIMO during the war of liberation. China, whose support was more hesitant, has been unable to preserve this investment. The Maoist revolution had fascinated Mozambican fighters. The FRELIMO analyses, its methods and speeches--especially in the field of rural development--are sometimes, albeit decreasingly so, tinged with Maoism.

Not a Servile Partner

China is largely responsible for having fallen into semi-disfavor. Its economic assistance, parsimoniously shelled out, has not corresponded to initial hopes. Beijing has seemingly become disinterested in the Mozambican experience and has not attempted to smooth over any misunderstandings, nor has it tried to counterbalance Soviet influence. Nevertheless, Maputo kept neutral in the quarrel between the two communist giants, while at the same time displaying increasing mistrust toward the Chinese strategy of systematic support to African nationalist movements hostile to Moscow.

Diplomatically aligned with Moscow, Mozambique is not, however, a servile partner. For many years now Machel has refused berthing facilities in Beira and Maputo to the Soviet Navy. FRELIMO is remaining faithful to its initial promise "not to integrate itself into a military bloc and to refuse to grant military bases to

foreigners on national soil." In the view of certain Western observers, Machel's stress on ideology could be explained by his desire to provide guarantees for the Soviet Union at a time when he is busy soliciting financial and technical support from the capitalist world.

It is true that cooperation with the Eastern bloc is not always in odor of sanctity in official circles. Commercial exchanges with Moscow are mostly transacted on a barter basis. In return for MIG planes and tractors, tanks and Stalin organs, Mozambique has granted Soviet vessels important fishing rights in its waters abounding with crustaceans. In the lines winding out of Maputo fish markets, housewives frequently inveigh against the "fish without heads" of mediocre quality frozen in the Soviet Union and sold to Mozambique.

Other mishaps in "internationalist solidarity": the government has requested the departure of 60 East German technicians working in the Moatize mines. It seems that their technical competence in the field of coal mining was doubtful. As for the Romanian experts in charge of cotton production projects, their advice has reportedly met with skepticism.

Soviet cooperants reportedly number more than a thousand, at least half of whom are military instructors. As for the civilians, they are physicians, advisors at the Ministry of Planning, tugboat pilots in the ports. East Germans number in the hundreds. Faithful to its specialty, the GDR is assisting Mozambique in the organization of its security services. Bulgarians are working in administration. According to Western estimates, Cubans appear to be the most numerous. Most of them are civilians: physicians, sugar experts, construction technicians. Many among them are black or mulatto. At any rate, Mozambique, unlike Angola or Ethiopia, can better distance itself from its "fraternal countries" since the very survival of its regime is not dependent on their military assistance.

On the Threshold of COMECON

Will Mozambique join the COMECON? The question is bandied about Maputo's Western embassies. There have been a number of signs of a forthcoming favorable decision. Mozambique is at the threshold of COMECON: no leader denies it. Minister of Finance Rui Baltazar says that "it is a normal step: we are a socialist country. We shall not lose our independence by joining."

Are the allies of the Soviet Union reluctant to accept this prospect, as some diplomats in Maputo seem to believe? The entrance into COMECON of the only two countries to join outside Europe--Cuba and Vietnam--was apparently not unanimously accepted by the socialist camp. Two things are almost certain: broadening of the family will modify somewhat its *raison d'être*. Initially conceived as the framework for economic integration, COMECON will additionally fulfill a mission of support for the Third World; hence the reticence of certain of its members. Moreover, Mozambique's eventual membership would inevitably reduce its freedom of negotiation with the capitalist world. Beyond the speeches, this would be the first genuine breach in the policy of nonalignment proclaimed by Machel.

A Window to the West

Mozambique's position toward the Lomé Convention is clearer. "We would like to have direct financial relations with the EEC," says Prakash Ratilal, vice-governor of the Central Bank. "Why does the EEC refuse to do that, when it actually maintains important commercial exchanges with the socialist world?" Without totally dismissing eventual membership, Mozambique is preserving the status of observer.

As early as 1975, Mozambique had to have recourse to foreign cooperants. Among the experts present today, there are 53 nationalities represented. Europeans, Japanese and Scandinavians share the scene with socialist technicians in all of the civilian sectors of the economy. This year, Maputo officials stated that they wished to open "a window to the West." This window, in fact, was already ajar. Two figures among many: two-thirds of Mozambique's exchanges are with the West; the United States are among the best customers.

In the name of a "mutually fruitful cooperation," Machel invited the West to invest in his country. Mozambique does not lack advantages: good financial situation, reasonable cost of living, satisfactory repatriation of profits, social peace.

"Modus Vivendi" With Pretoria

"One does not choose one's neighbors," Machel likes to repeat. "Our relations with Pretoria do not bother me." The giant of Southern Africa remains Mozambique's most important trade partner, and its main supplier. South African technicians employed by companies associated with the shipping business conduct almost permanent activities in Maputo.

The number of Mozambican workers in the Transvaal mines had decreased since 1975. However, it has significantly risen during the last 6 months. South Africa pays its neighbor a total of 140 million dollars (or 40 percent of Mozambique's foreign exchange resources).

For Maputo, any break would be suicidal. Compelled to the role of good neighbor, Machel avoids all provocation. South African refugee blacks who are living in the country do not receive any military support.

A sort of "modus vivendi" seems to govern at present relations between the two countries: Maputo gives limited support to the ANC, while Pretoria does the same with Mozambican dissidents. The Mozambican revolution triumphed over the Portuguese in 10 years. It will need a considerably longer span to free itself from its historical heritage and to manipulate to its own advantage the laws of geography.

CSO: 4400

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH SPAIN--Spain and Mozambique signed an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation today in Maputo and an appended protocol on the status of Spanish residents in the country. The agreement will last 5 years and lays down the terms for specific areas of collaboration in fishing and forestry. This agreement is similar to others between Spain and other African countries and almost the whole of Latin America. [Text] [D150456 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 2000 GMT 12 Dec 80]

CSO: 4410

NIGERIA

BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY CLOSED DOWN--Bayere University in Kano has been closed down indefinitely. After an emergency meeting of the senate of the institution, the acting registrar explained that the decision was taken because the authorities could no longer guarantee the safety of staff and students of the institution. He therefore requested all students to go home. The closure of the university followed student demonstrations which resulted in serious damages to the residence of the vice chancellor and other buildings in the institution. The university senate condemned the manner in which the students conducted their demonstration and explained that no formal representation was made to it on their grievances. Meanwhile a committee made up of seven members has been appointed to investigate the demands of the students. It is headed by the Deputy Vice Chancellor Professor D. Abdul Adam. [Text] [AB060830 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 5 Dec 80]

EXTERNAL ASSETS INCREASE--Nigeria's external assets at the end of last July stood at about 5,000 million naira. This represents an increase of about 10 percent over that of the preceding month. These facts are stated in the Central Bank report for the month of July this year. The document also reveals that foreign exchange transactions through the bank in May this year resulted in a net inflow of about 317 million naira which is about 14 million naira higher than that recorded in April. [Text] [AB121625 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 12 Dec 80]

CSO: 4420

MORE ARMY TRAINEES FINISH CAMP

Victoria NATION in English 25 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text]

THE Seychelles People's Liberation Army added to its ranks on Sunday another group of soldiers who have not only received basic military training but have also been taught their role in the economic and social development of the Republic.

This understanding of the twin role of the SPLA was spelled out by the recruits themselves and by the Minister of Defence, Mr. Ogilvy Berious deputising for Commander-in-Chief, President René at a passing-out parade at the Pointe Larue camp attended by Ministers, members of the SPLA Central Executive and branch committees and officers and other ranks.

After the usual inspection and march-past ceremony, the new soldiers swore the oath of allegiance to the President and the Republic, to defend the country, the people and the Revolution and to work side by side with the people

in the development of Seychelles.

"In the name of all my brother soldiers who have been sworn in today", declared Private René Hoareau, in a short address. "I would like to make this pledge to all the Seychellois people: that we are prepared and ready to work side by side with you, as brothers and sisters so that together we can build our new socialist society along the line traced by the Revolution of June 5th and under the direction of President René.

"We are prepared and ready to defend our country and our revolution to the last drop of our blood. We are prepared to give our lives so that our brothers and sisters can remain free. Let this message go out very clearly to any enemy who is foolish enough to try something against our people."

As part of their training, the new soldiers spent five months at the SPLA's agricultural development project

on Coetivy island.

There, as Private Hoareau said, "We also learn how to cultivate the land, to fish, to build houses and many other economic activities".

"The hope of our country and people rests on the development of all our islands and we are proud to have been among the first to have participated in this work. We have discovered the value of work and the satisfaction that comes from a task that is well-done. This will help us tremendously in our career as soldiers".

Private Hoareau asked Mr. Berious to convey their thanks and appreciation to President René for his guidance and participation with them in the development work of Coetivy. He also thanked the camp commander, Major Macdonald Marengo and all other officers and instructors who have contributed to their successful training.

"We know that we have a lot more to learn", he ended, "but we are determined to continue learning so that we may be able to serve our country and people to the best of our ability".

Mr. Berlouis, replying in the name of President René, congratulated the soldiers on their goodwill and great efforts and assured them that their message would be passed on to the Commander-in-Chief.

He reminded them that the Front's policy was the development of the whole archipelago and said that the success achieved on Coetivy was due to the work of the SPLA troops who had followed the direction given by President René and thus seen what could really be achieved when they work together as true militants.

"We have a heavy task as the defender of the Seychellois people. They are relying on us for the defence of the nation and if tomorrow we do not deliver what we have promised, the people will want to know why."

Calling for continued vigilance, Mr. Berlouis said most people now appreciate what the SPPF and government are trying to do for the progress of the people and the need for an armed force to defend the revolution. "Unfortunately, he added, there are still a minority of people who do not want our society to progress on the way we have chosen because it affects their pockets. They will do everything they can to undo what we are trying to achieve. Therefore, we must always be vigilant and never forget that while we have many friends, we also have enemies. Never make the mistake of forgetting that!"

The Minister, however, was also very confident that victory could be achieved. "If all of us who are the 'avant-garde' of the revolution put our shoulders together under the guidance of our Commander-in-Chief, we shall make a lot of progress and reach our goal. The struggle must continue."

The ceremony closed with the presentation by the Minister of gifts to the three soldiers who came out top in their training: Philip Barbé, René Hoareau and George Berari.

NEW ABSTRACT GIVES DETAILED NATIONAL STATISTICS

Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 1

[Text]

DETAILED information on many aspects of life in Seychelles is given in the new Statistical Abstract for 1979, which has just been published.

This third edition of the Abstract, which includes data from previous years, covers the land and climate, population, migration and tourism, trade, commerce, prices and wages, and the whole area of production, both industrial and agricultural.

The population of Seychelles continues to increase, with the 1979 mid-year figure at 62,686 and the estimate for 1981 of 65,950. By the year 2001 it is expected that there will be 97,900 people in the Republic.

Visitor arrivals, too, continue their upward trend, the 1979 figure being 78,852. The average length of stay is falling, however, being 9.1 nights compared with the 1976 figure of 11.5 nights. Spending by tourists in 1979 is given provisionally as R. 246 million.

The value of Seychelles' exports rose substantially during

the year to R. 30,948,000, to which copra sales continued to make by far the biggest contribution with R. 19,924,000 from 3,439 tonnes produced. Frozen fish exports showed a strong sign of the Government's determination to boost this profitable field with sales of R. 6,095,000 compared with R. 3,550,000 in 1978.

Imports, too, continued to rise to a total of R. 562,850,000 but sharp increases in the prices of oil products made a significant impact on this figure. Machinery and transport equipment was the biggest single area of imports at R. 162,673,000.

The Abstract gives further evidence of the Government's efforts in different fields to improve the people's standard of living and social care.

It is on sale at the National Bookshop, Albert Street, for R. 50.

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

SOVIET AIR AGREEMENT--Seychelles and the Soviet Union yesterday signed a bilateral air agreement after five days of talks between representatives of the governments and airlines of the two countries. The Minister of Transport and Tourism, Mr Matthew Servina, signed on behalf of the Seychelles' Government while the Soviet Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation, Mr Sergei Pavlov, signed on behalf of his government. The air agreement opens the way for commercial air talks between Air Seychelles and Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, both of which were represented at the talks. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 22 Nov 80 p 2]

LIBYAN DELEGATION VISITS--President France Albert Rene yesterday morning received at State House the delegation from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya who arrived in the Republic on Sunday for talks on cooperation between the two countries. The eight-man delegation, led by Ambassador Ashor Gargom, have also had meetings with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Jacques Hodoul, the Minister of Planning and Development, Dr Maxime Ferrari, and officials of all ministries concerned in the first round of talks. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 25 Nov 80 p 1] The head of the eight-man Libyan delegation currently visiting Seychelles, Ambassador Ashor Gargom, yesterday handed over a cheque to the Minister of Defence, Mr Ogilvy Berlouis. He was accompanied by the Charge d'Affaires, Mr El Toumi. The money will be used to improve our defense forces. Ambassador Gargom yesterday afternoon called on the Minister of Education and Information, Mr James Michel. The Libyan delegation, meanwhile, is continuing its series of meetings and talks with government officials. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 1]

RESIDENT INDIAN DIPLOMATIC MISSION--A resident Indian diplomatic mission has been set up in Victoria. The mission has been set up at the level of charge d'affaires but it is accredited to the High Commission in Dar es Salaam. The Charge d'Affaires, Mr G.S. Badi, is arriving early in December. The Indian Mission is situated in Oceangate House, on the ground floor. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 26 Nov 80 p 1]

CSO: 4420

TANZANIA

BRIEFS

SENTENCING OF TORTURERS--The French section of Amnesty International recently made public a text noting the recent sentencing of torturers in Tanzania. According to Amnesty International, "the Tanzanian High Court of Justice has sentenced Isaias Mkwawa, former commander of the police forces of Mwanza Region, and Godfroy Thuya, formerly in charge of the security forces of this region, to 7 years imprisonment for having tortured to death a prisoner early in 1976. The sentence was pronounced in July 1980. Two other officers of the security forces, Andrew Mayalla and James Mulokozi, were also imprisoned, while a fifth was acquitted. Those sentenced, detained since 1976, appealed. [Text] [Paris LE MONDE in French 22 Nov 80 p 8]

CSO: 4400

U.S. VIEW OF NEW NATION ASSESSED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Article by Dr Kenneth Mufuka: "America's Image of Zimbabwe--A Short Honeymoon... a Sense of Being Unappreciated"]

[Text] BORN in Zimbabwe, Dr Kenneth Nyamayaro Mufuka was largely self-educated. He received a B.A. degree from London University, a Master of Letters from St Andrew's University in Scotland, and a Ph.D. degree from Queens University in Canada.

Being a man of two worlds, born and reared in Africa, yet living and working in the United States for the past 12 years, he found himself called upon to interpret one civilisation to the other. His gift as interpreter has gained slow but steady recognition.

In 1975-1976 he accepted an invitation to become a visiting professor of African History at the University of Texas in Austin. In 1978 he served as an international scholar at Old Dominion University in Norfolk, Virginia; and is the author of two books—*Missions and Politics in Malawi* (Limestone, Canada, 1976) and *Introduction to Africa* (Irvington, New York, 1980).

Dr Mufuka is an associate professor of African and Western Civilisation at Lander College in Greenwood, South Carolina, a position he's held since 1976.

He is a guest columnist for the *Index-Journal* (Greenwood), and the *Greenville-News*, and is now writing an occasional column for *The Herald*.

THE American Press gives all new governments a honeymoon period of three months in which all that is written is good and exciting. For Zimbabwe the honeymoon was shorter.

Reuter reports on October 19 that because of alleged "misrepresentations and distortions of news, the Government of Zimbabwe is taking measures to control undesirable

and irresponsible reports in the overseas Press."

Some of the misrepresentations could have been avoided, however. In the first week of August news about the International Conference on Investment began to filter back to the United States.

The small country newspapers across the country began to report an "acute sensation of being unappreciated — with past assistance and friendship repaid in the coinage of anti-Americanism." In South Carolina a story was

widely circulated that the American Ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, was met with less than open arms.

"The people there are disappointed that the U.S. has not come across with as much aid as they thought there would be. And although moves are under way to help even more, there continues to be criticism of the American efforts."

My suspicion is that the crux of the matter was the so-called lavish entertainment and television interviews of Cuban revolutionaries which coincided with the conference.

Zimbabwe as a free country can and should entertain whoever it wishes. Practical politics, however, may dictate that a good host does not entertain a cat and a dog at the same dinner table. Words like racism, class conflict imperialism and above communism are dirty words.

To the American conservatives, Mr Ian Smith, Anastasia Somoza and the Shah are now called "moderates." The president of the Carnegie Endowment, Mr T. Hughes, says the fact of the matter is that "America avoids references to class conflict for fear of sounding marxist. American

journalists rarely mention it, mainstream politicians and bureaucrats never do."

In the country news papers, the investment conference itself was never mentioned. A country paper concluded, "under these circumstances (of anti-Americanism) and there be any questions about why some Americans resent foreign aid?"

MODERATE

If you want help from Americans, the more provocative statements should wait. There is no honour in insulting your guest even inadvertently.

Surprisingly, Mr Richard Nixon was more moderate about the whole affair than most Americans. He said: "Take Zimbabwe. Mugabe is a Marxist, but I would provide aid to him — as long as he concentrated his activities in his own country."

"If Mugabe starts exporting his Marxism to other parts of Africa, then we cut him off. I don't believe in subsidising our enemies. If we are providing a significant amount to him, then he is not going to screw (sic) around elsewhere."

Former President Nixon is now an adviser to President-elect Reagan. Even this "moderate" position is considered too liberal by most Americans.

If the money promised by President Jimmy Carter has not already been delivered, it would come as no surprise if it was cancelled altogether by Mr Reagan.

★ ★ ★

IN THE presidential debate between President Carter and Governor Reagan, very little was said about the black plight which has been worsening and has since become chronic. The problem is that even a whisper of recession destroys the small gains which blacks

have made in recent years.

The election on November 4 will not affect the reality in the slightest. It is also true that since President Carter came to power the problem has worsened, despite all the goodwill that comes from his office.

It is the realization by black leaders that even when there is a sympathetic President, their position is not going to improve automatically, that has created a sense of quiet desperation. The Census Bureau published a frightful report in May 1980. Among its findings were:

- The misery index which is a combination of inflation and unemployment was 12 per cent in 1976 and now stands at well over 20 per cent.

- For blacks unemployment is 15 per cent, twice that of whites.

In good times as well as in bad the employment rate in black cities and in the ghettoes is greater than for whites. In Detroit, New York City, Gary and Atlanta, the Urban League estimates that the unemployment rate is near 30 per cent.

- In education 42 per cent of black students are channelled to technical colleges while only 33 per cent of the whites go there. The result is that very few blacks ever qualify for management positions and the servant-master relationship is perpetuated.

GREAT FEAR

The real disappointment in the Carter Administration is that in four years he barely made a dent in the things that matter to blacks. The great fear is the creation of a permanent underclass of unemployables.

In New York, Detroit and Washington, the Urban League, a black civil rights movement, fears that it is not so much unemployment but blacks who have given up hope and have reached the age of 30 or more

without steady gainful employment.

But this is not all. All affirmative action programmes depend on federal funding and on the 10 per cent clause which allows for minority businessmen to be employed in federal projects. The whisper or threat of recession has killed all these projects.

There is a growing fear among the petit-bourgeois that comes with recession. In 1976 a

Mr Alan Bakke sued a medical college which had refused him admission while admitting blacks on the grounds of reverse discrimination.

The ruling that: "The guarantee of equal protection cannot mean one thing when applied to one individual and something else when applied to a person of another colour," literally killed affirmative action programmes. Every Tom, Dick and Harry can cry reverse discrimination if a black is given a job and threaten to sue.

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 disallowed racial segregation in employment, schools and any public place. The black State Senator Julian Bond of Georgia laments that employers are using this same law, intended for black advancement, to the advantage of white women, who are now called a minority.

The division among black leaders over President Carter stems from this desperate situation. The Rev Ralph Abernathy, who succeeded the Rev. Martin Luther King, has turned to Governor Reagan.

If anything, Mr Reagan has the support of extreme right-wing groups which in the past have supported the positions of the extreme racist Governor George Wallace of Alabama and Senator Barry Goldwater. At the time of writing, the Republicans are smelling victory and this further adds to the spirit of doom and desperation among blacks.

REPORTAGE ON NYERERE'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Crowd Salutes Mwalimu

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Dec 80 pp 1, 12

[Text]

THOUSANDS of colourfully dressed Zimbabweans greeted President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania when his blue and white aircraft touched down at Salisbury airport from Dar es Salaam yesterday morning.

A crowd of between 40 000 and 50 000 gathered at the airport to greet the visiting head of State at the start of his five-day stay in Zimbabwe.

Cheering women wearing gaily printed ethnic dresses mingled with white-robed choir members and tribal dancers attired in colourful traditional costume. Everywhere were T-shirts in a riot of colours emblazoned with party slogans.

Riot police armed with batons had to struggle to keep the enthusiastic crowd from surging across the apron as the white-haired Dr Nyerere, accompanied by his wife, Maria, stepped on to Zimbabwean soil.

Several people collapsed in the heat and had to receive first-aid treatment. One man, who was suspected of having suffered a heart attack, was revived with oxygen.

Travelling with Dr Nyerere were the Tanzanian Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr Salim Ahmed Salim, the Minister of Trade, Mr I. M. Ruduma and the Minister of Agriculture, Mr J. Mungai.

At the foot of the aircraft steps the party was greeted by President Banda and the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe with his wife Sally.

Mrs Mugabe, wearing a soft blue, yellow and white gown with a white head scarf, and Mrs Nyerere, dressed in a multi-coloured caftan, greeted each other warmly before following their husbands to the foot of the plane from where President Nyerere took the salute.

On show for the first time was the new red, green and gold flag of the National Army bearing the Zimbabwe bird emblem.

Aix Hawker Hunter aircraft streaked overhead and the crowd cheered wildly as the 21-gun salute was fired to honour Dr Nyerere for the support he gave during the struggle for independence.

Pupils of the Mtshai Primary School garlanded the visiting couple.

After inspecting the guard of honour mounted by 22 Bn. President

Nyerere met service chiefs, Cabinet Ministers and other dignitaries. On hand to greet him was the Tanzania High Commissioner in Zimbabwe, Mr Anthony Nyakyl, and his counterpart in Dar es Salaam, Mr Farai Masango.

Dancers

Dr Nyere spent the time chatting with the

troupes of dancers who had welcomed him before he joined the motorcade for the drive to the city.

On his way to the Guest House in Chancellor Avenue, the Tanzanian leader was cheered thunderously by thousands of jubilant and chanting Zimbabweans when his motorcade, nearly 1 km long, entered Julius Nyerere Way, the former Kingsway renamed in his

honour.

The crowd, singing revolutionary songs and waving pennants, shouted slogans praising him for the role he plays in the liberation struggle.

As deafening screams of "Karibu (welcome) President Nyerere" and "Mwalimu oyo" (forward with the teacher) went out, Dr Nyerere, who was with President Banda in a closed dark Rolls-Royce, acknowledged the cheers with a power salute.

At least five people fainted as they surged forward to try and get a glimpse of the Tanzanian head of state.

From Julius Nyerere Way the procession turned right into Samora Machel Avenue, left into Fourth Street and right into North Avenue before

entering Chancellor Avenue leading to the Guest House where President Nyerere will stay.

Throughout the procession security was tight as many uniformed and Special Branch officers kept vigil over the vast crowds.

On arrival at the State House, Dr Nyerere inspected a guard of honour mounted by the Zimbabwe Republic Police.

According to the Government's programme, Dr Nyerere will today tour the ethanol plant in Chiredzi, the Chiredzi Research Station and Great Zimbabwe. He returns home on Saturday.

People Applaud Nyerere

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial: "A Happy People"]

[Text]

THE welcome extended to President Nyerere when his aircraft landed at Salisbury airport yesterday morning far exceeded the expectations of many.

It should not have done. The capital city was in festive mood, the sun was shining and a leading international figure was our guest.

What more fitting occasion could there be to celebrate? And the people responded, as we knew they would, with warmth, with humour, with acclamation.

The city centre has seldom been as full of happy people waiting to greet a distinguished visitor and friend. We are confident that the people of Zimbabwe will greet President Nyerere in similar fashion wherever he goes.

He is a man of simple dignity, with deeply held beliefs on the right of all men to a life of equal opportunity. A leader in the field of African socialism, his comments on what he sees in Zimbabwe will no doubt be listened to with interest by our Government leaders.

Every country, of course, has its own particular problems,

and ours, with a mixed economy, bears little relation to Tanzania's. But the successes and pitfalls encountered by Dr Nyerere in his drive for social equality are better related first hand and this is the value of State visits.

Much more of value is discussed in quiet off-the-record talks than would appear from the outward pomp and ceremony.

We are sure that this will be the case during his visit, which can only cement long ties of friendship he has with our Government.

Zimbabweans Praised

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 pp 1, 14

[Text]

PRESIDENT NYERERE yesterday praised the sacrifices made by Zimbabweans during the liberation struggle, saying Africa was freer from colonial rule now the country was independent.

Addressing a rally here yesterday the Tanzanian leader, who was cheered thunderously when he took his seat, thanked Zimbabweans for the "kind reception" they had given him.

He was alluding to the gifts he received earlier at the stadium from the Women's League which presented him with plates, glasses and a costume.

Speaking to more than 5 000 people, the Mwalimu said: "Thank you very much for increasing African freedom. We have come to your independent Zimbabwe to say thank you very much for the sacrifices that you made to make the country free."

Salutes

Earlier Dr Nyerere had toured Great Zimbabwe, Buffalo Range, the ethanol plant in Chiredzi and the Chiredzi Sugar Research Station where thousands cheered his arrival.

In his speech, interrupted by applause and chanting, the visiting head of State said he appreciated that Zimbabweans were still celebrating their independence as it had been born out of a bloody war.

At Great Zimbabwe, African traditional drum beats echoed across the rocky hills nearby when more than three thousand people welcomed President Nyerere.

As the flag-and-pennant-waving crowd sang revolutionary songs praising the Frontline States' chairman for the key role he played during the liberation struggle, the Mwalimu acknowledged the salutes with a smile and a hand wave.

He was accompanied on his trip — the second day of his five-day State visit to Zimbabwe — by President Banda, Mrs Nyerere, Deputy Prime Minister Mr Simon Muzenda, Information Minister, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira, and senior Government officials.

Today Dr Nyerere flies to Harare to see the steel works and to Bulawayo where he will address a political rally at Harbourside Stadium.

He returns to Dar es Salaam on Saturday.

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

THE visiting Tanzanian leader, Dr Nyerere, on Tuesday night displayed characteristic modesty by saying at a State banquet in his honour that he was in Zimbabwe to thank the people for their "long, desperate and finally successful struggle" to achieve freedom.

This was a telling statement at a time when Zimbabweans feel Mwalimu has been invited to be offered profuse thanks for the key role he played in support of the independence struggle in Zimbabwe.

After describing President Benson's eulogy as "very kind, and very flattering", President Nyerere went on: "I appreciate the spirit behind your words, although I admit to a belief that at least some of your remarks depict your own sincerity, and that of the people of Zimbabwe, rather more accurately than they describe me or my work."

Dr Nyerere emphasised that if he had been able to make any personal contribution to the liberation struggle in Zimbabwe, then he was doing what he wanted to do — to help forward the liberation of Africa.

"In that, I was no different from the millions of individuals within Zimbabwe, elsewhere in Africa, and even in the rest of the world."

All were doing what they had to do — they were doing their duty as

human beings and as Africans, said President Nyerere.

"For freedom is indivisible: when my brothers' freedom is denied, then my own freedom is denied."

GREAT CAUSE

Dr Nyerere believes all those who supported the Zimbabwe struggle found "great personal satisfaction" in doing whatever they did because they were part of a great cause and a great community — "the community of brothers and sisters determined to be free".

The Tanzanian leader places great emphasis on the role played by the Zimbabwean people in the struggle for independence and believes it was decisive to the achievement of victory.

"No one can be freed by others. Freedom is a thing we have to gain for ourselves and to guard for ourselves. Others can help or hinder us but freedom which depends on others is not freedom — it is dependence with all that implies," according to the philosopher-President, rated among Africa's great intellectuals.

"You, the people of Zimbabwe, freed Zimbabwe. The rest of Africa is in debt because you extended the freedom of Africa."

NECESSARY

Another key point in his speech was Dr Nyerere's recognition of the contribution made by "all" the people of Zimbabwe to their freedom.

He said: "The armed struggle was necessary—freedom could not have been obtained without it. But the soldiers in the Patriotic Front armies could not have survived, much less inflicted damage to the enemy without the active support of the masses among whom they moved, and lived and fought."

"It was the unity of the people, their united demand for freedom and their united support for the freedom struggle, which enables us to be here tonight."

In his tribute to the people of Zimbabwe, Mwalimu observed that they had learnt the lesson of unity, applied it and through it triumphed with the birth of Zimbabwe.

But most important was Dr Nyerere's appeal to Zimbabweans to remain united.

Tactics Behind Pomp

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

IMPORTANT talks on joint political and economic strategy in Southern Africa are being held in informal sessions behind the pomp and pageantry of Tanzanian President Nyerere's State visit.

The hero's welcome for President Nyerere was a tribute to the help he gave Mr Mugabe's ZANU (PF) and its ZANLA military wing during the war.

But the two leaders are using Dr Nyerere's first visit to Zimbabwe to exchange views on issues crucial to the future course of events in South-

ern Africa.

These would include the Namibia issue, now poised delicately on the brink of a multi-party conference that could lead to a settlement; the moves to reduce economic links with South Africa; the political situation in South Africa and international efforts to change it; and the clash between socialist and free enterprise ideology that is looming increasingly large in the sub-continent.

The two leaders will sign an agreement on economic and technical co-operation tomorrow,

according to official sources here. It is not yet known, however, whether they will also sign a defence pact along the lines of the one signed by Mr Mugabe and President Machel of Mozambique on his State visit here.

The meeting between President Nyerere and Mr Mugabe comes at a time when the frontline States are giving their support to the United Nations-sponsored talks on Namibia and are believed to be pushing a reluctant Mr Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO leader, to the conference table.

'Nyerere: Man of Steel'

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 14

[Article by Noni Jabavu]

[Text]

"TUESDAY December 2 1980, the arrival on his State visit of President Nyerere of Tanzania to Zimbabwe" — was that not a golden day for the masses, the people of Zimbabwe, our country?

Zimbabwe's unfailing supporter during all those agonising years in which the people, the masses — I'm afraid one has to use that word — struggled for FREEDOM.

In his own Bantu language, Kisiwahu (the seventh most widely spoken in the world), UHURU. And by now the whole world knows it, the righteousness for which it stands. And many languages have adopted it.

I've talked with Swedes and Spaniards, Arabs and Anglo-Saxons, Americans, Jamaicans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Indonesians, and found them using it and not only beguiled by its euphoniousness but supporting what it stands for. Men and women in their right minds the world over know that Uhuru stands for what is morally right.

You'll have noticed I use the word "masses" somewhat apologetically. Why? Because a "mass" of people is composed of individuals, isn't it? And each with his own unique experiences and feelings, for being only human, we are each and everyone of us unique and are entitled to our personal private feelings.

What I'm leading up to is this: that golden Tuesday December 2 1980 when President Nyerere arrived was for a few

among us, not golden but somewhat glum! I refer to the few who were having to readjust their private feelings on setting eyes for the first time on this man, this frost-free statesman who had championed the yearnings of the majority of Zimbabweans for Uhuru.

You know the "few" I mean — the "never in a hundred years" type, those who had been traumatically shocked by Prime Minister Macmillan's winds of change speech, horrified by the prospect it implied. Some of those few have nevertheless stayed on in Zimbabwe for one reason or another (usually because of not being able to take their money out).

ADJUSTING

Obviously, it was not automatically a golden day for such. They are adjusting their private feelings. Some have realised,

since last April, that the Uhuru which President Nyerere stands for is after all not that bad?

The skies haven't fallen down, what is right (uhuru) is right, and what was wrong (domination by a privileged few) was wrong. Being Zimbabweans now whatever their complexion, whether they liked the idea or not, they are entitled to their private feelings; and the rest of us will assuredly extend our famous African patience by giving them time to readjust their feelings.

So long as they behave of course and exercise the standards of respect towards others which is a very "African" type of behaviour.

I've talked about each and every person having their own private feelings. Now I come to my own feelings on that day for me. It was not merely a golden day, it was one of a diamond quality. Why? Because I had met President Julius Nyerere once and once only, many years ago in London when he was a fellow guest at a luncheon party thrown by a mutual friend for 30 or so people at his house in London's West End. Rotherhithe, overlooking the River Thames.

A champagne and hors d'oeuvre affair, for us to watch the ship that would sail past carrying Princess Margaret and her husband Anthony Armstrong-Jones off on their honeymoon. We had our flags, fine and confetti at the ready!

We mostly had some connection with the then British parts of East, Central and Southern Africa. Some of us were born there black natives, or descendants of white settlers — most of the latter fresh from one or other of the Oxbridge type of university, and Edinburgh or Aberdeen.

Our host introduced us to one another, so I met his friend whom he called simply "Julius", a very slightly built man in

whom I noticed only his twinkling eyes, curiously fixed teeth when he smiled his engaging smile, his sociable attitude and also that unlike the rest of us, he was not sipping or gulping champagne — not even holding a glass of it — but only partaking sparingly of the cocktails as he chatted in a friendly and gentle manner to each and all, even to those among us who were becoming somewhat belligerent.

PHILOSOPHY

Our general chat at that party was a good deal about philosophy and politics. Karl Marx, Bertrand Russell, Confucius, Trotsky, Stalin, Winston Churchill's standing as an historian, and about royalty, privilege, peasants, the "working class".

Rotherhithe was a lowly working-class district, but had gained fashionable attraction due to the revelation that the Princess and her Anthony had secretly been courting in that very area. I, for one, was not aware that in shaking hands with this "Julius", I was in the presence of a peasant, a very great man.

He was so unassuming, modest, gentle — I wasn't the only one at that party who could imagine that he was inwardly a man of steel; who would in later years be the startling catalyst not only in his own country, the then

Tanganyika Territory, but as far south of it as the then Southern Rhodesia; that he would be among the leaders, the Front-Line Statesmen who championed the cause of black Southern Rhodesians in their quest and agonising years of battle to free themselves from domination by a privileged minority.

And how he did! The "teacher" instinct in this small man led him not to hesitate to scold asperging Zimbabwe leaders and politicians for quarrelling among themselves; he

didn't hesitate to scold them for this "tribalism".

And he knew what he was talking about, for his own country has far more "tribes" than has Zimbabwe, yet by his own modestness, the unsuspected steel in his modest frame, he had instilled in them the notion and acceptance of unity, of nationhood.

A Herculean task, for his country is of enormous size. I've been lucky enough to traverse it several times, by car from Dar es Salaam to Moshi and Arusha, right up to its north, Mwanza, on the edge of Lake Victoria bordering Uganda. And of course, I climbed snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, as all visitors feel impelled to do — and was amused that the locals call the mountain "Kibo", which means a "hill".

I couldn't prevent myself from teasing my then husband, an Englishman, that his English people were too arrogant in thinking they are the only ones capable of delicate understatement!

ANTHEM

All these memories came back to me as I watched the preparations Salisbury was making to welcome his arrival. And when I actually set eyes on him once more (since that Rotherhithe luncheon gathering years ago), I even recalled that in his quest for African unity, he had adopted as the National Anthem of Tanzania the South African Africans' own anthem, the lovely tune "Nkosi sikelel' i-Africa" as a sign of the brotherliness we should all feel towards one another as Eastern, and Central, and Southern blacks.

As I watched him, the motorcade, moving slowly past my huge picture win-

dows in my hotel room (I always seem lucky enough to have a front seat on such occasions!), I thought: "My goodness, I was in the presence that day years ago without knowing it, not only of a man of steel, but a man of imagination!"

For it would indeed be nice, as well as poetic, all of our African countries in this part of our huge continent, to demonstrate our — by sharing the same vision — the tune fits into any Bantu language, besides, it was composed by a humble, musically gifted South African black peasant, who achieved the rank of a church pastor. For non-Bantu language speakers, I should explain that the words mean "May God Bless Africa".

And I thought to myself as I waved to Mwalimu (Teacher) Julius Nyerere from my window: "May God Bless You, Mwalimu!" and in my own language Kikwahili which I learned to speak and write during my years living in Kenya, I added, as the custom is up north, "Amote sana kukujika mwona, tafadhali rudia nas ingine". Which means, Thank you so much for coming to see us; please come again another time.

I'm absolutely sure in my heart that the masses were saying much the same in their individual hearts.

THREE-DAY VISIT IMPRESSIVE, SAYS WEST GERMANS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

THREE West German parliamentarians left Zimbabwe last night after a three-day visit during which they held talks with senior Government officials.

Dr Anton Stark, Dr Wolfgang von Geldern and Professor Kari-Holm Hornhues were in Zimbabwe on a fact-finding visit. They arrived in Salisbury from Zambia, where they spent a day, and have left for South Africa, after which they will visit Namibia.

habwe on a fact-finding visit. They arrived in Salisbury from Zambia, where they spent a day, and have left for South Africa, after which they will visit Namibia.

All three men were Christian Democrats, the official opposition party in the West German Parlia-

Zimbabwe Students Take Off

A GROUP of 37 Zimbabwean students leaves today to take up scholarships offered to them by the West German Government. The grants range from hotel management to computer programming.

It is the first group to leave under the scholarship programme agreed between the Zimbabwean and German Governments.

Bonn has offered 100 scholarships for 1980 and another 100 for 1981 in a scheme to help Zimbabwe train specialists in technical and vocational fields.

The courses will all begin with a six-month course in the German language and will last from between two and five years.

ment, Dr Stark said. He added that the purpose of the visit was to gain political understanding of the situation in Zimbabwe and to look into areas of possible West German assistance.

"It was good to see the country at first hand," said Professor Hornhues. "Sometimes the West German Press painted a very different picture of the situation in this country."

He said the average German, and many other people in Europe, had a very distorted impression of Zimbabwe.

The visitors said they were impressed with what they had seen on their short visit and would take favourable reports back to Bonn.

"When we return to West Germany, we will encourage private investors

in our country to take an interest in Zimbabwe as this country has great potential," Dr Stark said.

On aid programmes, Professor Hornhues said they would recommend that aid be directed at rural development, transport and tourism.

Apart from providing scholarships for Zimbabwean students they said their country would also like to see the setting up of more vocational training centres similar to one they had visited in the Bindura area.

All three said they would like to return to Zimbabwe as soon as they could.

Dr von Geldern said he did not think potential West German investors would be put off because of reports of political uncertainty in the country.

EEC TO PARTICIPATE IN 1981 TRADE FAIR

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text] ALL 10 members of the European Economic Community, as well as the Community Commission itself, will exhibit at next year's Zimbabwe International Trade Fair, the general manager, Mr Graham Rowe, said in Bulawayo yesterday.

The fair will run from April 14 to May 3, and a delegation from the EEC in Brussels and ambassadors of the member states will visit the fair on April 24.

It will be only the second time that the Community will have been represented by all member countries at a trade fair in Africa. The last time was in Khartoum in 1973.

Those taking part will be Belgium, Denmark, France, Britain, Greece (which becomes a member in February), Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and West Germany.

Mr Rowe said the Community and the Commission will occupy about 3 000 m² of the ground floor in the new

\$1.25 million Exhibition Hall. France has also agreed to take three outside stands, and Germany one stand, in the vicinity of the hall.

Madame Charles Heddigfeld, representing the EEC and the Commission, Mr E. E. Allen of Britain and Mr Jean-Pierre Stephan of France, were in Bulawayo yesterday making preparatory arrangements for the composite exhibition.

Mr Allen said: "When we discussed the participation of member states in Brussels recently there was absolute agreement that we should take part in the fair."

"The signing of the Louve Convention was a significant European-Zimbabwean relationship and deserves celebration, and we wanted to show our faith and confidence in this great country."

Mr Stephan said some of the latest cars made in France would be on display. Madame Heddigfeld said most countries would show commercial products and would have information stands,

JAPANESE TO DECIDE ON PREFERENTIAL TARIFFS SOON

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

TOKYO.

THE Japanese government's tariff council is to meet in mid-December, when a decision is expected to be made on preferential tariffs for imports from Zimbabwe.

The two most important commodities involved at present are ferrochrome, on which the import duty is currently eight percent, and nickel metal, 12 percent.

If Japanese companies import a large volume of duty-free Zimbabwean ferrochrome, industry sources here predict heavy impact on South African plans to raise the price of Japan-bound shipments.

According to information available here, the republic's ferroalloy makers want to boost the ferrochrome price from 45 to 47 cents per pound c.i.f. in the January-March period, and then to 50 cents for April-June.

However, Brazil has already clinched deals for the first three months of

next year at 45 cents a pound — following the granting of preferential tariff — and most industry observers believe Zimbabwe will soon make an offer at the same price.

There are predictions here that South African companies, if they fail to get the price they want, may withdraw totally from January-March sales and stake everything on April-June deals.

This tactic may have little effect.

Special and stainless steel manufacturers have been taking drastic measures in recent months to cut back on raw material purchases in view of declining production and demand.

Nippon Steel for example, is trying to run down its ferrochrome inventories, and company officials don't believe Japan's number one steel producer will be bothered by the South African withdrawal, even if it extended into the April-June quarter. —Sims-Rtr.

CSO: 4420

UNION LEADERS CRITICIZE ZCTU

Derah, Sithole Speak

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

BULAWAYO. TWO trade union leaders based in Bulawayo yesterday accused the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions of disrupting established workers' organisations through what they called trade union "failures" and non-union members.

The general secretary of the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers' Union, Mr M. M. Derah, and the United Textile Workers' Union chief, Mr Phineas Sithole, said instead of promoting unity among workers, the ZCTU had embarked on a campaign to replace stable unions with splinter bodies.

Mr Derah said: "Recently a splinter organisation calling itself the Zimbabwe Motor Trade Workers' Union was formed in Mashonaland and Victoria district where some people purporting to be its representatives have been collecting money from ignorant workers without even issuing receipts."

FAILURES

"Our union has established that these unscrupulous people are trade union failures who are being used by the ZCTU to disrupt well organized and established unions."

Mr Derah said there was no justification for the ZCTU to form splinter bodies as far as his

organisation was concerned because "my union has achieved a great deal for its members."

"A few months ago, we announced that a National Industrial Council meeting had agreed to increase the industry's lowest wages by 10.6 per cent."

He said the council had also reduced the time for workshop workers and other employees from 48 hours to 45 hours a week, while that of petrol attendants came down from 100 hours to 96.

Mr Derah said: "My view is strengthened by a letter from the Minister of Labour and Social Services dated October 30 and sent to the Motor Industrial Council secretary."

"In the letter, the Minister, Mr Kumbirai Kangai, said, among other things, that he was fully aware that some persons purporting to be acting in the name of the ZCTU had exceeded the mandate given to that organisation, that is, to organise a national trade union centre, but had instead involved themselves in disputes and investigations of personal grievances in certain industries."

Mr Derah said that the letter's tone differed from a statement by Mr Elfgio Soko, ZCTU publicity and information secretary, that the organisation had "progressed in uniting various

splinter groups in the country".

Commenting on a weekend report that a UTWU meeting at Hartley had decided to expel him from his executive post, veteran trade unionist Mr Phineas Sithole said: "I have investigated and established that the Hartley meeting was called by the ZCTU's Mr Webster Gwekwerere, some workers' committees and non-union workers."

He said its purpose was to legitimise attempts by certain ZCTU officials to be regarded as UTWU representatives.

"Our union is not prepared to consider any decision emanating from the ZCTU, as the ZCTU has no right whatsoever to interfere in our union's affairs."

"I am aware that the Chief Industrial Relations Officer, Mr L. T. Chigwendere, and some ZCTU officials wish to take over the union's administrative machinery built by me and other executive members over a period of 21 years."

"They want to promote their own political ideology among the union membership. I, on behalf of the union, will not accept that, and our national executive is prepared to challenge the ZCTU's decision in our courts of law."

Sithole Slams Sacking

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 pp 2, 9

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

UNION leader Mr Phineas Sithole said yesterday neither he nor anyone else from the United Textile Workers' Union was at a meeting which "sacked" him as UTWU general secretary.

Mr Sithole said in Bulawayo that the meeting on Saturday was called by the organising secretary of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions—and that of the 22 people who attended, none was from the UTWU.

"I am going to ignore the ridiculous decision to sack me because it was illegal.

"According to the constitution of my union—I can only be sacked by a congress of the UTWU—even a meeting of my own national executive could only recommend that I be

sack.

"My union is not affiliated to the ZCTU and that body has no legal right to interfere in our affairs. I have the full support of my own union who recognise me as the general secretary," Mr Sithole said.

The veteran union leader claimed that the men who attended the meeting which "sacked" him were from the ZCTU and other workers' organisations, but not his own.

He is going to continue as general secretary and fight the matter through the courts if the ZCTU or anyone else attempts to implement the sacking decision.

No one from the ZCTU was available for comment yesterday on the allegations made by Mr Sithole.

Chimuzoro Slams 'Political' ZCTU

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

A LEADING trade unionist yesterday accused the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions of using politics to drum up support from trade unions and workers in Zimbabwe.

The general secretary of the Engineering and Metal Workers' Union, Mr David Chimuzoro, said in an interview that the labour movement in Zimbabwe wanted a genuine umbrella organisation for

individual trade unions to make representations to the Government and employers.

"Instead we see everyday the ZCTU taking the role of trade unions and causing more splits in the trade union movement in this country," he said.

Mr Chimuzoro said the ZCTU was using the slogans of a political party to get support.

He said the sooner the ZCTU stopped "this non-

sense" the better "for the trade union movement".

"Any genuine trade union organisation should not be politically inspired like the ZCTU. Their actions are destructive after we have resolved that we have a strong and effective trade union centre in Zimbabwe."

He said that the ZCTU was formed this year on the understanding that it would not be politically inspired.

CSO: 4420

NEW INTEGRATED BATTALION SETS UP BASE AT GLENVILLE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 80 p 3

[Text]

A NEWLY INTEGRATED battalion of the National Army has pitched camp at Glenville, near Bulawayo.

The dry and barren bush which covered the area has been transformed into a sea of green tents and soldiers are busy settling in.

The camp is only temporary and the 13 Battalion will move to Wankie by March next year when its permanent barracks are ready.

More than 1000 ex-guerrillas have been integrated to form the new battalion. They spent a month training at Llewellyn Barracks and are now under Commander James Chauke.

Two British army men, Major Peter Hoare of the 14/20 Kings Hussars and Warrant Officer Kevin Clarke of the Royal Scots Dragoon Guards, have been assigned to 13 as advisers.

Discipline and morale is high and all men are keenly working on camp improvements.

More bush is being

cleared, a parade square is being prepared, paths and roads are being marked out and kitchens, toilets and storerooms have been built.

The camp already has a water supply and electricity and telephones will be linked up within the next few days.

A shop at the camp has been opened — run by an outside contractor with a commission for camp funds.

Commander Chauke said yesterday everything was running smoothly and that his men were proud to be members of the National Army.

"They are interested in serving and protecting the public and morale here in Glenville camp is high. All men are working hard on improving the area—even laying out sports pitches," he said.

The battalion spent a training period at Llewellyn Barracks between October 9 and 31.

LEVELLED

Before they moved to the camp at Glenville bulldozers levelled most of the area and the men then began pitching dozens of tents.

The British army officers designed the camp layout and have advised on all aspects of settling in.

Brady Barracks in Bulawayo will exchange Military Police and administrative staff with 13 Battalion to help in training.

Commander Chauke said if any form of trouble occurred in the city his battalion would be on call, just as any

unit of the National Army would be.

The commander trained at the Gwelo School of Infantry and joined his men at Llewellyn.

The new battalion at Glenville is the second integrated unit in 1 Brigade.

NEW JUSTICE PLAN AIMS AT ENDING 'RACIST BASIS' IN COURT SYSTEM

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text]

ZIMBABWE'S new system of village and community courts is part of the Government's plan aimed at streamlining tribal and magistrates' courts—formerly the responsibilities of two different Ministries—under the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

The man who is behind the new system is justice and constitutional affairs expert Mr Basias Chikove.

Mr Chikove said in an interview that the two judicial systems one catering for the magistrates' courts, the two divisions of the High Court and the other for the district commissioners' courts, tribal appeal and chiefs courts, were based on racist notions of justice.

To transfer the responsibility for the district commissioners' and tribal courts to the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs, Mr Chikove said, a reconstruction of the tribal courts and a re-orientation of the jurisdiction of the District Commissioners' courts was necessary.

As it was not feasible to transfer all the judicial work done by these two courts, it was necessary to establish a lower order of courts to replace them. These would be known as primary courts.

INFORMAL

Village courts would be courts of first instance with informal procedure in customary law only. They would operate on traditional lines and would not be courts of record. No legal training was envisaged for their personnel.

Community courts, as the existing chiefs' courts, would perform the function of formal courts. However, owing to the acquisition of urban facilities and changes in attitude brought about by technological advances and the war a change from the traditions of such courts was planned.

"It is necessary to recognise these changes and provide courts that will administer a customary law that reflects the changing norms of the people.

"In fact the legendary customary court is continually losing its identity due to these factors," Mr Chikove said.

Community courts would have both original and appellate jurisdiction — administering customary law and acting as courts of appeal for de-

cisions by village courts. They would be courts of record and presiding officers would be trained for six months.

The possibility of village and community courts trying criminal cases was being studied seriously. Mr Chikove said: "Currently there are 132 chiefs' courts with criminal jurisdiction. I personally do not see any convincing reason why we should not give our community courts some limited amount of criminal jurisdiction."

The new system would have five tiers: village courts, community courts, magistrates' court, the general division of the High Court and the Appellate Division of the High Court.

ABSORBING

Headmen and chiefs would not be interfered with as they were the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing. But the Ministry of Justice was considering absorbing those of them whose judicial wisdom, experiences

and services they valued.

Asked if village and community courts would affect whites living in rural areas, Mr Chikove said the aim of the system was to disregard race as a criterion for determining who would be subject to what law.

Mr Chikove said the new system would not be based on any that was being used elsewhere in the world.

"But we have thoroughly studied and learnt a lot from the experiences of Zambia, Kenya, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Nigeria, Uganda and Ghana, most of which had similar colonial judicial experiences."

Also studied had been the deliberations of the 1963 Dar es Salaam Conference on Local Courts and Customary Law; and The African Commonwealth Countries Seminar on Legal Education for Adjudicators in the Magistrates' Courts, Local, Primary and Customary Law Courts held in Lusaka from July 27 to August 3 this year, which Mr Chikove had attended.

HIGHLANDS BY-ELECTION SEEN 'INDICATOR' OF WHITE FEELINGS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 12

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DECISION by Dr Timothy Stamps to stand as an independent in the Highlands by-election against Mr James Thrush of the Rhodesian Front has turned a non-event into what could be a most interesting indication of white voters' feelings.

Dr Stamps, as a city councillor and a former Moll for Salisbury, is an experienced debater and public speaker, and a man who is most forthright and often controversial in his views.

This is not his first venture into politics. In the general election this year, when he stood as an independent in the Kopje constituency, he had a formidable opponent in Mr Dennis Divaris. He lost by 1 999 votes to 1 053.

With that background he should do better against his new opponent, who is a relative newcomer to Salisbury.

The Highlands voters on January 13 can either go along with the outmoded policies of a tired party that has yet to change its name to conform to the realities of Zimbabwe 1980; or break the RF's stranglehold on progressive thought by electing an independent who is sure to bring fresh ideas and a new white point of view to the House.

The outcome of the election will be significant inside the country and far beyond its borders.

CSO: 4420

POSTPONEMENT OF SALISBURY, BULAWAYO ELECTIONS DEPLORED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 14

[Editorial: "Lagging Behind"]

[Text]

IT is nearly three weeks since it was announced that the local government elections had been postponed indefinitely in the former township areas of Salisbury and Bulawayo and in Chitungwiza.

At the time the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Mr Zvobgo, said he believed it was prudent to avoid the risk of unrest. Candidates should be able to campaign without restriction of fear of any form of interference.

The postponement followed the outbreak of fighting in Bulawayo which, the Minister said, made it necessary for the Government to be as circumspect as possible to ensure the safety of the people in local government areas.

Since that announcement a revolution has been taking place in towns throughout Zimbabwe excluding the two main centres.

The local government elections took place peacefully and in nearly all cases ZANU (PF) candidates romped home and the country's first black mayors have been and are being chosen from their ranks.

A new era in local government has begun, putting paid to the absurd situation in which most of the people who lived within the municipal boundaries had no say in the election of town or city council members.

But until Salisbury and Bulawayo are included in the process the anomaly remains. It is to be hoped that the Government will soon be able to announce the dates for the postponed elections. It is hardly right for the capital city to be lagging behind.

ZAPU MEMBERS WHO ATTACKED ZANU OFFICIAL JAILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Text]

THREE ZAPU "police-men", who fired at the house of a Mufakose ZANU (PF) official in April, were convicted by the High Court, Salisbury, yesterday of common assault and each jailed for an effective three months.

Lesley Moyo (20), Nkomo Ntongo (27) and Vumondani Ndlovu (22)

pleaded not guilty to trying to kill Mr Patrick Marimo, members of his family and ZANU (PF) youths at 7 Munondo Street on April 21.

Mr Justice Horn sentenced the men to 12 months' jail each and conditionally suspended nine months of the sentence for five years.

The men told the court they went to the house with AK rifles to try to persuade people there to hand over the child of a party supporter they believed was being held captive.

They saw a large crowd, shots were fired from the house and they fired into the air.

Mr Justice Horn said that although the court had no doubt from Mr Marimo's evidence that he felt his life was endangered by the firing, the defence case was upheld "due more to the deficiencies in the State case than to the cogency of the evidence of the accused".

The firing at the house was done to "show tangible evidence that the PF

had the power to attack people, who were members of the party of which Mr Marimo was a member", said the judge.

Acquitting the men of attempted murder, Mr Justice Horn said they committed assault by firing their weapons to frighten people in and around the house.

Speaking in mitigation before sentence the defence counsel, Mr John Manyarara, said the men's prospects of being absorbed into the Zimbabwe Republic Police had been "shattered" because of their conviction.

Passing sentence, the judge said the assault "involved creating or adding fuel to a situation of disorder and inviting further retaliation and retribution by other political parties or another political party".

With their police training the men should have realised the danger they were creating, he said, and their conduct "involved setting yourselves up as law enforcement agencies, which you were not and this can only lead to anarchy".

Mr Justice Horn sat with two assessors, Mr H. F. Duncan and Mr A. F. Jackson.

Mr Kevin Terry of the Attorney-General's Office prosecuted and Mr Manyarara appeared pro Deo for the accused.

NKOMO DISMISSES ACCUSATION OF HARASSMENT

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

THE Home Affairs Minister and Patriotic Front President, Dr. Joshua Nkomo, yesterday said it was nonsense to say that people allegedly harassing and haranguing farm workers at Nyamandlovu were PF personnel.

Dr Nkomo was commenting on a report that some PF personnel from a farm in the Nyamandlovu area were assaulting and intimidating farm workers in the area.

The PF leader said: "If there are people like those referred to by the Chronicle, they are not PF members because our membership is very disciplined and know how to behave properly."

"There must be some mad chaps who benefit by going about terrorising innocent people, and we must ask the police on them."

Dr Nkomo said it was necessary for the public

to differentiate between "ordinary criminals and political activists".

"Ordinary criminals take advantage of the present situation to commit criminal acts for their own selfish ends, but political activists of the PF work within a set, tested and accepted code of behaviour for the public's benefit."

A police spokesman said yesterday: "The anonymous farm manager mentioned in the Chronicle story has informed police that he does not wish to lay any form of complaint and he advises police that his reason for contacting the paper was to draw the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the activities of people resident at Woody Glen farm."

"Police rely on members of the public to come forward and lodge their complaints."

CATHOLIC WAR ROLE PRAISED BY MUGABE

Satisfactory THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 80 p 9

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, has called on the Roman Catholic Church to help his country by expanding the educational system and organising more overseas aid.

Speaking on a television programme on Sunday night, Mr Mugabe said he saw the church playing a big role in the new country's future as far as education and health services were concerned.

Saying the Catholic missionaries had played a significant role during the war by helping liberation fighters, Mr Mugabe added there were similarities between marxist and Chris-

tian societies and he hoped to adopt these in a new Zimbabwe society.

"Surely, it is the purpose of God that we live together and share his gifts. Therefore, common ownership is not opposed to Christianity.

"I want the church, especially the Catholic Church, to help this country more as we build a new society."

Mr Mugabe, who was educated at a Catholic mission school, added "We valued the support which the church gave us as it helped to internationalise our grievance and helped to mobilise international support for us.

"Within the country it gave us a broader base

than the one which we ourselves, acting entirely on our own, could have created. We felt that within the country there were democratic or Christian forces which were opposed to the regime established after UDI that we were fighting."

Mr Mugabe said his Catholic background had had an immense influence on him, instilling in him "morality discipline and the oneness of our country."

On the same programme, a ZAPU spokesman said although the Catholics had never formally approved the war, there was tacit support from missionaries, who fed and sheltered liberation fighters.

CSO: 4420

FARMERS SPEAK OF INTIMIDATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 2 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

BULAWAYO

A NUMBER of incidents of violence, intimidation and interference with farm workers have been reported by farmers in an area between Nyamandhlovu and the Victoria Falls road near Bulawayo.

It is claimed that at least seven farms have been affected, although two of the farmers refused to confirm or deny that there had been trouble on their farms. A third could not be contacted.

Those who have told our correspondent that their labour force has been harangued or intimidated by outsiders, say these responsible come from a nearby farm owned by the Patriotic Front.

One farm manager says he has not slept at the farm for a month following an assault on him by what he called "ZIPRA boys".

"I have been 'in court' every morning for the last month, with these men asking me silly questions and telling me I am a sell-out," he said.

"I have also heard them telling people they should not work hard and that they should steal from the

farm.

"I am not reporting these men — but I just want Joshua Nkomo to come and tell them not to interfere with other farms. He is the only one they will listen to."

The senior labourer on the farm also admitted having been hit about the face with a stick, but he was reluctant to discuss the matter.

The owner of the farm said the workforce was difficult to handle now because of the trouble that had been stirred up.

At a second farm the owner said six of his workers had been beaten up two weeks ago for no apparent reason.

More recently a woman in his farm village had been beaten because she was alleged to be going out with two men at once.

"They go around in groups of about 15. I don't think the police can do much about it. I have not reported these incidents to them," said the farmer.

"These men just walk into the sheds or on to the land and stand there. Sometimes they question me about how much people get paid and so on.

"The people here are very uneasy at work."

A third farmer said his senior labourer had been threatened with a beating for alleged errors in overtime payments.

In another incident two goatherds had been assaulted for refusing to give the intruders a goat, the farmer said.

A meeting had been arranged with two senior officials of the PF from Bulawayo and since then the situation had improved.

A police spokesman said only one incident of violence had been reported to the Nyamandhlovu police and that was several months ago.

The PF provincial publicity secretary in Bulawayo, Mr E. Neube, said none of the incidents in the Nyamandhlovu area had been brought to the attention of his office.

"If the farmers concerned will please contact us, we are always willing to go out and settle anything of this kind," he said.

"We are not interested in our people going around and intimidating people. We are quite ruthless with these people if we find incidents like this really are happening."

MAYOR-ELECT OF GWELO PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

GWELO.

COUNCILLOR Patrick Kombayi (42) was chosen Mayor-elect of Gwelo at a special caucus meeting of the full council on Monday night.

He and his deputy, Councillor Madasa Chipandambira, will be installed in their offices at a council meeting in Gwelo's Theatre on Monday, when the retiring Mayor, Councillor Roy Futter, will give his valedictory.

A long-standing member of ZANU (PF) who campaigned for it in Zambia, Britain, Mozambique and Zimbabwe, and now a businessman, Mr Kombayi can rightly claim to be the local man who made good.

He was born in Chilimanzi in the Umvuma district and grew up and was educated in Gwelo where he married his wife, Mavis, in 1963.

He is a former pupil of the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, who taught him at primary school.

Starting his working

life as a teacher, he subsequently joined the railways as a fireman, gaining promotion to locomotive driver and running shed foreman.

As a driver he was transferred to Zambia where Mr Kombayi established his first commercial operation, the Chitukuku Company Ltd, based at Kafue.

The company is extensively involved in the operation of night clubs, transport and butcheries as well as imports and exports.

He intends to extend these operations to Zimbabwe in the near future.

While based in Zambia Councillor Kombayi successfully studied public relations, personnel and public administration, job instruction, effective communications and company administration in London.

As an active member of ZANU (PF) in Zambia he held various positions at branch, district and provincial level. He was particularly involved in the mobilisation of human

and material resources during the liberation struggle, both in that country and Mozambique, where his travels next took him.

He was one of the key planners during the election period, being responsible for transport arrangements in connection with massed rallies.

The Kombayis have had eight children. Two of them, Dennis and Henry, were killed in a fire accident while they were in London.

The new Deputy Mayor-elect, Councillor Chipandambira (37) is head of the English department at Mambo Secondary School in Gwelo.

He is a lay preacher at St Michael's Catholic Church, a member of the Midlands provincial executive of the African Teachers' Association and a committee member of the local Jairos Jiri Association.

Mr Chipandambira was also born at Chilimanzi and did his primary education there and in Que Que. He completed his secondary studies at Inyati Secondary School near Bulawayo and then returned to Chilimanzi to teach at Museza Primary School in 1966.

JUSTICE MINISTRY OFFICIAL, CHIKOVE, PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 8

[Text]

THE man who has special responsibility for primary courts is 30-year-old Mr Ennias Chikove, assistant secretary in the Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs.

Mr Chikove was educated at Chimanga Mission, Wedza, Moleli Secondary School near Makwiro, Nyatsime College, and Goromonzi High School.

He holds two degrees in law, an LL.B and an LL.M., specialising in public international law, international trade and foreign investment law, law and development and jurisprudence.

He has been involved in the activities of the World University Service, World Student Christian Federation, Student Christian Movement, All-Africa Conference of Churches,

and was an associate member of the Christian Council of Zambia for eight years.

He taught the University of Zambia School of Law and briefly worked as lecturer-in-charge at the Law Practice Institute of the Council of Legal Education of Zambia.

Before taking up his new post as assistant secretary, he was a staff training officer in the personnel division of the Zambian Prime Minister's Office. He trained magistrates, police, public prosecutors, immigration officers and local government personnel at the Institute of Public Administration in Lusaka.

He has written a book: The Legality of the Zimbabwean Liberation Movements in International Law: which is to be published next year.

CSO: 4420

MAYOR-ELECT OF FORT VICTORIA PROFILED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 4

[Text]

THE Mayor-elect of Fort Victoria, Councillor Thomas Tavagwira Zawaira, is no stranger to the corridors of power and authority, for he was the Member of Parliament for the huge Kunyasi constituency for several years.

A former teacher, headmaster and lecturer, he is a businessman in Fort Victoria and the ZANU (PF) political commissar for the province.

Mr Zawaira (46) was born at Zvenyaningwe in the Chimanimani TTA, the eldest of the seven sons and three daughters of Sub-Chief Gundura who died in 1960. His mother still lives there.

He did his primary schooling at St Joseph's Mission in Hama and then went to Gokomere secondary school where he matriculated and qualified as a teacher. He taught there for four years and from 1961 spent a year in Britain where he took a diploma in social science.

He and his wife Felicitas have six children aged between one and 21 and his eldest daughter is a second year medical student at the University of Zimbabwe.

DEVELOPMENT

Councillor Zawaira says he envisages a lot of economic and commercial development in the Fort

Victoria province and says that as mayor he will push for the decentralisation of industry.

Asked about the likely relationship between the ZANU (PF) councillors and the three white councillors he said: "There is a very good relationship already. We have met twice so far and I find those gentlemen extremely co-operative. I expect that will continue and I see no rifts developing. They and I are mature enough for us all to put the common good first and foremost and ourselves last."

Would the ZANU (PF) councillors be subject to the party whip on local affairs? "ZANU is democratic to the point where, in fact, we can decide our own affairs in complete freedom," he said.

"It is a party in which, if you have good reasons and put them forward, you can always carry the day."

Councillor Zawaira will be installed as Mayor, and Councillor Nelson Francis Tamba as Deputy Mayor, at a meeting of the new council on December 12.

BOOK BY MINES MINISTER NYAGUMBO REVIEWED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 11

[Book review by Bill Saidi: "A Deep Passion for the Goal of African Dignity"]

[Text] **WITH THE PEOPLE**, by Maurice Nyagumbo (Graham Publishing).

THIS is probably the most important publishing event in post-independent Zimbabwe, a book about the liberation struggle, not by a dispassionate chronicler but by someone who, in a manner of speaking, was "in at the creation".

Maurice Nyagumbo, who spent a total of 30 years in Rhodesian jails or in restriction, writes with a deep passion about the setbacks, the betrayals, the despair and the final success of the African fight for dignity.

The book has a few inaccuracies of time and sequence which thankfully, Terence Ranger, a long-time friend of the author, corrects as the narrative goes along.

Ranger of course, is a well-known historian of the African struggle against white colonialism in this country. His revolt in Southern Rhodesia 1896-97 is one of the most distinguished chronicles of the early resistance by the Africans against the white settlers.

One fact which Ranger (or anybody else for that matter) cannot dispute is Nyagumbo's poignant account of the formation of

the first nationally-organised African political movement, the Southern Rhodesia African National Congress in 1957.

I was then a sub-reporter on the African Daily News and was reporting the meeting. Most journalists present realised there was a hitch of some kind when the meeting didn't begin as scheduled, but I certainly had no idea of the real problem. The meeting was held in the Mai Musodzi Hall. Nyagumbo and a group of fellow patriots had driven to Salisbury from Rumape for the meeting.

Nyagumbo writes: "I entered the hall where I found Chikerema, Nyandoro and (Paul) Mushonga talking to someone who was introduced to me as Mr Daudi Yamba, the Northern Rhodesia African National Congress representative."

"The three men, who appeared frustrated and depressed, told me that there was no one to chair the meeting. Previously they had made arrangements with Advocate (Herbert) Chitape who agreed to chair the meeting. Unfortunately, early that morning Herbert Chitape had sent word that he was not available . . ."

LATER FAME

Enoch Dumbutshena was also asked to chair the meeting, but he too declined. Guy Clutton-Brock, later to gain fame with his *Cold Comfort Farm* project, was asked.

"I am no different from Sir Patrick Fletcher," he replied. As I remember him, Fletcher was not particularly keen on African advancement, although Fletcher High School, the alma mater of many journalist friends, was named after him.

The trouble, according to Nyagumbo, was that Chikerema, Nyandoro and Mushonga wanted an African graduate to chair the meeting. It was their belief that a graduate would give the movement the kind of prestige that previous movements had lacked.

Nyagumbo says: "... Mr Clutton-Brock warned against following the same path which the Africans of South Africa had taken. He said that the Africans of this country should guard against opportunists, those who were self-centred and had no love for their country."

The three men, the prime movers of the formation of the SRANC, were unconvinced — they had to have a graduate. In fact, the meeting would be postponed if there was no African graduate to chair it.

"Among the people from Bulawayo was Joshua Nkomo. Nyandoro and Chikerema approached him and Mr Nkomo agreed to chair the meeting. But the Bulawayo delegation, which included Joseph Mafika, Knight Maripe, Jason Moyo and Francis Nehwati, rejected Nkomo's chairmanship and walked out of the hall in protest."

Nkomo, at the time, ran

an auction-room in Bulawayo, having been a trade union leader with the railway workers.

In the end, Nyandoro and Chikerema persuaded the Bulawayo "dissidents" to return to the meeting, which duly went ahead with Nkomo in the chair.

Thus began the chequered history of the BRANC.

Nyagumbo, like the rest of the leaders who followed Njabangani Sithole out of ZAPU to form ZANU in 1963, is critical of Nkomo's leadership throughout his book.

Somehow, however, there is nothing personal in his criticism. So committed was Nyagumbo to the struggle that in trying to maintain unity in the leadership he was, at one time, prepared to give Nkomo the benefit of the doubt.

What manner of man is Maurice Nyagumbo? What made him sacrifice 20 years of his life in prisons, detention camps and restriction areas?

In his book, Nyagumbo emerges as a man of dignity, a man unprepared to tolerate any slight to that dignity, especially by whites. Like most Africans of his day, he suffered deep humiliation at the hands of the racists.

Then, when he went to South Africa, the indignities were multiplied. He met Chikerema in South Africa, many other Rhodesian Africans were in South Africa, either for education or to seek their fortune.

Nyagumbo was in the latter category, although it is clear that the only

fortune he gained was in political education. He was reluctant to become a member of the Communist Party of South Africa, initially because he wanted more time for ballroom dancing, at which he had become apparently quite adept, winning second prize in a competition which included whites.

After his deportation from the apartheid republic, he returned home to Makoni reserve, where he married and was introduced to the African politics of the day by Chikerema, during a brief visit to Salisbury.

Nyagumbo details his days in prison and detention without much rancour, although he tells of losing his temper several times and assaulting officials. Yet he doesn't regret his incarceration, chalking it up to his contribution to the struggle.

He was in prison right up to the Lancaster House conference, which he attended after his release in 1979.

Most students of the struggle will find Nyagumbo's autobiography an invaluable addition to their library, chiefly because he pulls no punches and "tells it like it is", not sparing either himself or his opponents.

Apart from Terence Ranger, John Conradie features in the book with a preface and a brilliant Epilogue. Both men share an admiration for Nyagumbo's resilience, as will most readers who enjoy a no-holds-barred autobiography. — Bill Saidi.

NEW TREASURY BOND PLAN MAY RAISE \$74M

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Article by David Linsell]

[Text]

BANKING circles in Salisbury were caught on the hop by the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, when he announced the first measures for the release of funds blocked in the country since 1965.

Representatives of the commercial and merchant banks were called to a meeting last Friday by ministry officials, but were told no more than that contained in the official announcement issued that day.

Since then banks have been flooded with inquiries, but sources said this week that the Reserve Bank would not be in a position to release precise details until next week.

"We know as much as you do. Someone

seems to have slipped up somewhere," said one source.

Senator Nkala said that dividends, interest and other income accrued during the years 1965 to 1973 would be released over a six-year period through 4 percent Government of Zimbabwe Blocked Bonds.

Similarly, 50 percent of blocked branch profits would be freed, although these concessions do not include insurance companies.

Non-residents and former residents who have cash sums not exceeding \$1 000 could apply for immediate release of these assets.

Others with between \$1 000 and \$3 000 may apply for the six-year bonds.

Anyone with more than \$3 000 would have to wait for further concessions.

In order to promote further local participation in foreign-owned companies operating in Zimbabwe the Minister said that proceeds from share sales would qualify for remittance through the 4 percent bonds.

All attempts to gain clarification of the statement were blocked by officials.

The Secretary of Finance, Mr David Young, and his deputy Mr Brian Walters refused to comment.

A Department of Information spokesman said: "I regret that neither Mr Young nor Mr Walters will agree to an interview on the subject of blocked funds. They have nothing further to add to the statement which was released last week."

It is now believed that Treasury and Reserve Bank officials estimate that around \$74 million will be channelled through the new Government stock.

Some \$30m. should be accounted for by dividends, \$10m. by personal cash assets, \$10m. in branch profits and \$24m. by local participation schemes.

The amount of interest payable over the six years will come to some \$10.4m.

If the target is not achieved, officials will consider extending the cut-off date from 1973 to possibly 1978, said one source.

Another indicated that companies agreeing to local participation measures would be dealt with on a first come, first served basis in the event of a scramble.

"The Treasury has set that limit of \$24m. and it intends to stick to it as far as I know," he said.

Senator Nkala said that the funds would be channelled into Government, but it is still unclear how they will be spent or invested.

Some members of the

banking community are concerned that this money may just be used to cover ordinary expenditure, in which case the money supply would rise even further, as would the high liquidity of the commercial banks.

Others hope that a major slice would find its way into statutory bodies, parastatals or groups in which the Government already has a direct investment, such as Air Zimbabwe, the National Railways, ESCOM or the Industrial Development Corporation where the money could earn a higher return upon increased investment.

One unknown factor was how much of the country's current foreign exchange reserves would be absorbed by freeing cash deposits of up to \$1 000.

These accounts are known to be regarded by the Reserve Bank as a time-consuming nuisance and officials would like nothing more than to be rid of them.

Another area of uncertainty concerns the extra revenue to be generated by the 6c per litre increase in the cost of petrol.

No indication of what the levy will contribute toward the cost of servicing Government revenue and borrowings will be and what impact it will have upon the projected budget deficit for 1980/81.

Informed sources have said that the extra levy is unlikely to bring in more than \$14.5 million.

NEW EMERGENCY FOOD PROGRAM LAUNCHED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

AN emergency feeding programme for about 150 000 under-nourished children in rural areas is being launched this week by the Ministry of Health.

The \$2 million programme, announced by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, last night is specifically aimed at one to five-year-olds.

Thousands of children risk severe malnutrition and related infectious diseases because of food shortages during the period November to April when supplies were badly affected by the war and drought.

In a statement, Dr Ushewokunze said the programme was distinct from the one under the direction of the Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

The programme resulted because a number of surveys showed "alarming" conclusions on the nutritional condition of children in this country.

The most recent survey, conducted by the Minis-

try of Health, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and former guerilla medics, has resulted in a map of under-nutrition showing the worst hit areas.

Children with arm circumferences of less than 13 cm — an objective measure — will be registered for a supplementary daily meal during the crisis months.

Dr Ushewokunze emphasised that the foods being used — maize-meal, beans, groundnuts and oils — would be a supplementary meal and would not replace food already being given to children.

Dr Ushewokunze called on anyone interested in donating to the fund to approach the organising secretary, Mrs F. Gwazemba, Children's Supplementary Feeding Programme, P.O. Box 4590, Salisbury.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES PLANS TO DIVERSIFY TRADE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 2

[Text]

COMPANIES which broke sanctions during UDI are still monopolising the economy, and those businesses which observed sanctions are now in an unfavourable trading position, but, in the long term, this situation will change, says the Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr M. J. Mvumba.

Mr Mvumba was responding yesterday to a suggestion that those sanctions busters who operated during UDI were still monopolising the economy — and those businessmen who declined to be part of the sanctions busting clique were losing out.

He affirmed that during UDI import permits were issued on a "past performance" basis to a network of businesses, and this restriction had not yet been lifted.

"We are still giving (import) allocations based on past performance, but some emergent Zimbabwean businessmen have now received allocations which are outside this category and we are not strictly following the criteria laid down."

He admitted, however, that the proportion of emergent businessmen was "very low" in relation to the entire commercial sector. But Zimbabwe was

in the process of building on an inherited situation.

And his Ministry's firm policy in the long term would be to expand and diversify trade patterns to include Scandinavian, Eastern bloc and Third World countries which did not break sanctions during UDI.

Presently under investigation, said Mr Mvumba, were multinational companies which engaged in the "diabolical" practice of buying from overseas parent companies at inflated prices.

Some of these companies were making as much as 600 percent profit since they presently enjoyed sole franchise. It was possible too, that an illegal system of under-invoicing was being practiced.

"I do not believe in threatening people. But if companies are buying from the parent body despite the fact that they could purchase from other companies at cheap prices, very stern measures will be taken."

Among complaints which he had received from representatives of Third World trade organisations was their difficulty in obtaining some mining commodities from Zimbabwe.

The mining sector, he said, had forward commitments embracing the next three or four years and it might not be possible for mining companies to meet new export arrangements as a consequence.

NO MORTGAGE RATE INCREASE FORESEEN

Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1

[Text]

BUILDING society mortgage rates are likely to remain unchanged during the current financial year ending in June 1981.

But they may be increased in the second half of next year, says the incoming president of the Association of Building Societies of Zimbabwe, Mr John Cameron.

High liquidity in the money market is the main reason for rates staying as they are for the time being, but while they are increased, they will have a greater effect on the top end of the market than on the average home buyer.

During the last few years, mortgage rates have remained constant and the only changes that have taken place recently have affected properties over \$15 000 and loans for the purchase of industrial property.

Interest on properties over \$12 000 was raised to 7½ percent and interest on industrial property loans was raised to 8½ percent.

Building societies have always tried to keep mortgage rates as low as possible, said Mr Cameron, in the interests of the "man in the street" home owner.

"After all, apart from providing deposit facilities

for clients, their main purpose is to make money available to the individual for the building and purchasing of houses."

Low-cost housing was really a government venture, and although building societies made block loans of more than \$80 million to municipalities and the Government in the last financial year, these bodies did not have to rely on building societies for funds as they had their own ability to raise capital.

"Our prime concern is to assist the individual home owner in finding the necessary capital for the purchase of a house," said Mr Cameron.

The position in the housing market at the moment is that a lot of houses are changing hands, but few new ones are being built.

Total mortgage volumes, therefore, are not increasing substantially and it will need a large scale building programme before any significant increases become apparent.

Another reason for the stable mortgage volume and shortage of houses is the fact that large companies have been buying up houses for

the accommodation of expatriate staff and foreign governments have been on a buying spree, mainly in Salisbury.

The question of liquidity in the money market is related to the tempo of activity, said Mr Cameron, and an increase in the amount of foreign exchange available in the country would have the effect of stimulating internal development. This would include an upsurge in the building of houses.

As a matter of precaution, building societies keep a large amount of capital on standby, but apart from these reserves, there was excess money that was being under-utilised.

If more houses were to be built, however, some of this money could be put to good use for the provision of mortgages.

It was inevitable that costs will escalate, said Mr Cameron, as building societies were having to implement major training programmes, especially in the training of more responsible staff.

A considerable drain of skills would have the effect of inhibiting growth at a time when the country can least afford it.

IAN SMITH TO TESTIFY IN OIL SANCTIONS CASE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 13

[Text]

LONDON

FORMER Rhodesian Prime Minister, Mr Ian Smith, has agreed to give evidence at an arbitration hearing here in which Lonrho is claiming £116 million against Shell and British Petroleum over alleged sanctions-busting.

A spokesman for Lonrho said yesterday the company had asked Mr Smith to give evidence before the arbitration tribunal and he had agreed to do so when hearings resume in March next year, reports Ziana.

"He is prepared to make available the facts. He is the central figure in this whole exercise," said the spokesman.

The case has been going on for some months at arbitration level — a private legal action instituted by Lonrho.

Its findings must be supported by the High Court and, on Monday a judge ruled that Lonrho had no legal basis for its claims.

Lonrho intends appealing against this judgment, and the arbitration hearings will continue while this takes place.

Lonrho bases its claims on the arbi-

tration finding that the oil companies broke a 1962 contract under which it was agreed that all oil for Rhodesia would go through a pipeline built by Lonrho from the Mozambique port of Beira.

The pipeline was closed soon after UDI in 1965, and after that, oil reached Rhodesia by road and rail.

On Monday Mr Justice Parker upheld this finding, but he reversed another which said Lonrho would have an arguable claim for damages if it could establish that Shell and BP had conspired in the U.K. to break sanctions.

He said the acts which Lonrho had complained had not been specifically directed against Lonrho, that the companies could not be sued individually or together, and that there was therefore no basis for a conspiracy claim.

He also maintained there were no implied terms in the agreement that Shell and BP would be liable for the acts of their Southern African subsidiaries.

The arbitration hearings at which Mr Smith has agreed to appear will be private.

BRIEFS

MANDELA FREEDOM SUPPORTED--About 5,000 more petition signatures demanding the release of Nelson Mandela, leader of the banned African National Congress, from Robben Island reached the Zimbabwe "Free Mandela" committee this week. This brings the total number of signatures collected since September 30 to more than 11 000. Three weeks ago about 700 petition forms with a letter of support from the Minister of Education and Culture, Mr Dzingai Mutumbuka, were sent to 180 schools and about 17 colleges throughout the country. Many of them have now returned their signatures demanding Mandela's release. Support has come from as far away as Umtali, Gwelo, Bulawayo, Fort Victoria and Wankie. The Free Mandela campaign committee spokesman in Salisbury, Mr Clifford Mashiri, appealed to heads of secondary schools and teachers' colleges on Tuesday to return all uncompleted petition forms before they close for the Christmas holidays. Mr Mashiri also appealed to the South African Government to spare the lives of three ANC men who were sentenced to death at a recent treason trial. "The Free Mandela committee also calls on Amnesty International, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations Secretary-General to intervene on their behalf," he said. Once all petition forms have been returned to the committee by the middle of December the campaign will end. "But we will never stop focusing on the South African situation until the people there are all free," said Mr Mashiri. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 4]

NGANGAS RESEARCH CENTRE--A Salisbury research centre has been established by the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association, the president, Professor Gordon Chavunduka, said in Salisbury yesterday. Professor Chavunduka said qualified personnel would carry out research into traditional medicine and bring it up to standard where necessary. The research station premises in Westwood are being renovated and are expected to be officially opened by the Minister of Health, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, in January. Professor Chavunduka said the centre would also be used for conferences and, later, for training. It would be fully supported by the Ministry of Health. Six regional administrative offices have been established in Bulawayo, Gwelo, Fort Victoria, Que Que and Shabani. The Umtali office would be officially opened on December 14, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 2]

CIVIL SERVICE REPLACEMENTS--Over-aged civil servants who held posts for which younger qualified replacements were available would be served with notices of dismissal, a spokesman for the Public Services Commission said yesterday. He was reacting to questions arising from a recent report which said that hundreds

of over-aged white civil servants would face a bleak Christmas knowing they might be declared redundant early next year. A spokesman for the PSC said yesterday the dismissals were part of an annual exercise which, in many respects, had gone on for many years. He said: "We are not going to sack people just because they are over-aged. We will only do it if qualified replacements of a younger age are available." He said officers were given six months' notice while other employees got one month. He said notices had been sent out and that March 31 was the date they had in mind for people who could be replaced. "We are drawing up a list of people who are over-age and in conjunction with the Ministry we will see who can be and who cannot be replaced." He said the retirement age was 65 but that regulations permitted the PSC to give notice to officers once they reached the age of 60. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 5]

UANC SACKS THREE MEMBERS--The UANC yesterday expelled three members of the party for "undisciplined behaviour." A spokesman for the UANC said that the men were expelled by a unanimous decision of the central committee. They were the deputy director for youth, Mr Misheck Mwe, and two assistant directors, Mr John Nyawhata and Mr Thompson Tanangurayi. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

LANDMINE KILLS TWO--Bulawayo. A powerful landmine, believed to have lain forgotten since the war, exploded near the Victoria Falls Bridge on Monday morning, killing two railways employees and seriously injuring two others. The four were part of a labour gang removing a pile of sleepers near the track, a police spokesman said. The bridge was immediately closed to road and pedestrian traffic while Army engineers checked the area for more explosive devices. Rail traffic was not affected. The bridge was reopened at 3.30 p.m. The spokesman said it appeared the mine was not laid recently, "and was something left over from the war." The two dead men were named as Mr Silos Gaya and Mr Tauzeni Kashweka. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 3 Dec 80 p 1]

VEHICLE LIGHTBULBS SHORTAGE--Increased night travel due to the improvement in the security situation throughout the country has resulted in a marked shortage of light bulbs for motor vehicles. One-eyed vehicles are a common sight in Salisbury's roads after dusk, and it is not a great surprise when one comes face to face with a vehicle displaying no headlights at all. The position is not confined to Salisbury, however, and is far worse in the smaller towns and rural areas. Motor dealers throughout the country report a severe shortage of light bulbs for headlamps and some say that they are completely out of stock. Many of them have placed orders with suppliers in South Africa and overseas but are still waiting for those to arrive. In the past, import allocations to the motor trade have been limited and existing supplies of bulbs have not been sufficient to meet the significant increase in night travel. Motor Traders' Association president, Mr Dick Parry, says that the Government has increased allocations and this has allowed dealers to make the necessary orders. However, time-lags are proving a problem and some dealers are experiencing delays of up to 8 months between placing orders and receiving their goods. One of the main sources of light bulb supply, a factory in South Africa, was recently damaged by fire and this has caused a considerable delay for Zimbabwe dealers. Another South

African supplier has moved to different premises and orders placed with overseas firms are subject to long delays. But the situation should be alleviated within the next two months, said Mr Parry, when order made by various dealers should start coming into the country. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1]

TRADE FIGURES SLIP--Balance of trade figures for August slipped back by 13.7 percent to \$9 763 000 compared to the previous month's recovery to \$11 315 000, according to the Monthly Digest of Statistics released yesterday. Exports reached their third highest level for the year and stood at \$75 555 000 a 2.7 percent rise on July. Imports increased to \$65 792 000, marginally lower than the year's peak in May. Generally the figures were unexciting, but reflected recoveries in minerals and metals, whereby asbestos and chrome sales returned to their usual level of sales while copper exports earned \$5.2m in foreign exchange. On the debit side petroleum accounted for most of the increased import bill. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 3]

COST OF WANKIE STRIKE--The recent unofficial strike at Wankie Colliery and earlier unrest at the mine is likely to result in a loss of over \$1m. This warning was given on Monday when chairman Sir Keith Acutt addressed shareholders at the annual general meeting of the Wankie Colliery Company Ltd. Production was almost back to normal, but Sir Keith said: "But the effect of this strike and the earlier disruption is that little or no profit has been earned during the last three months. "November figures are not yet available and therefore I am unable to quantify this." The estimated loss of \$1m. was based upon results for the year ended August 31 1980 which showed a trading profit of \$5 144 000, a company spokesman said after the meeting. The previous two months' earnings were covered by an expiring price agreement and the effect of the strikes and the costs involved eroded old profit margins. [Text] [Salisbury BUSINESS HERALD in English 4 Dec 80 p 1]

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